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# MORALS OF THE YOUNG

Author

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Ven. Weragoda Sarada Maha Thero පූජ්‍ය වේරගොඩ සාරද ස්ථවීර



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> 1, Jalan Mas Puteh Singapore 128607 Tel: 778330 Fax: 7730150





#### **Author**

Ven. Weragoda Sarada Maha Thero

#### **Illustrators**

P. Wickramanayake Piyaratne Hewabattage

#### **Computer Desktop Publishing**

Chia Y. L.

#### **Chinese Translator**

Lin Jia Ying

#### **Computer Assistants**

E. Soorawansha
H. M. Manjula Udaya Kumara
Geraldine Teo Swan Pei
Jacqueline Teo Swan Pei
Heng Ek Jin
Lee Ah Moi

#### **Design Assistants**

G. A. A. Kamal Siri Lalith Rohana Liyanage Saman Siriwardene K. T. Gurusingha

#### **Pictures By**

Bertie Gunasekara

#### First Published

17 May 1997 In Singapore ISBN 891 - 00<del>-</del>8416 - 1

#### **Singapore Buddhist Meditation Centre**

1 Jalan Mas Puteh, Singapore 128607 Tel: 7783330 Fax 7730150

#### **Author**

Ven. Weragoda Sarada Maha Thero

#### **Editor**

Edwin Ariyadasa

#### Co-Editor

Ven. Dr. Gnanarama Maha Thero

Ven. Weragoda Sunanda

Dr. Chan Weng Kong

Mr. Leong Ying Yong

Mdm. Ang Lian Swee

Mdm. Janet Tan

Miss Yeo Lee Choo

Mr. Chadrasoma Kankanamge

#### Illustrators

Mr. P. Wickramanayake

Mr. Piyaratna Hewabattage

#### **Advisory Board**

Ven. H. Deepananda Maha Thero

Ven. Weragoda Sunanda

Mr. Sito Woon Chee

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Mrs.Gan Sito Sook Leng





Special Message by
Mr Abdullah Tarmugi
The Minister of Community Development
Singapore



his publication is specially written to provide moral guidance to the young. The colourful illustrations and simple text make it easy for children to understand moral concepts written from the Buddhist perspective. The book not only teaches the importance of discipline but also universal family values such as love, care and concern, filial responsibility, commitment and respect, which are passed from

generation to generation. Families are the bedrock of our society, and this publication will contribute to the national effort to strengthen our families.

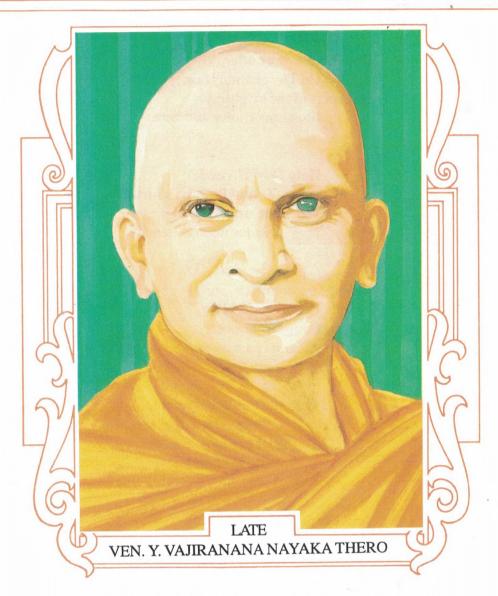
Although Singapore is a multi-religious country, all of us recognise the importance of teaching and imparting moral values to the young. This is a universal theme. The concern that the Singapore Buddhist Meditation Centre has shown in the well-being of the family is indeed commendable. It recognises that it can contribute towards strengthening family values and has done so on its own intiative.

I congratulate the Centre on your efforts and wish you success in your future endeavours.

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ABDULLAH TARMUGI Minister For Community Development

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Late Ven. Pandita Yatalamatte Vajiranana Maha Nayaka Thero, Incumbent of Jayanthi Vihara, Weragoda, Meetiyagoda My Venerable Teacher is

the sole source and inspiration of the service I render to the world by spreading the word of the Buddha worldwide through my publication programme spanning so far over a period of more than 25 years.

With undiminished

gratitude I transfer all the merit I have acquired by pursuing these meritorious activities to the ever - living memory of my late Teacher.

## **HOLY DAY OF VESAK**

Buddha, Lord we offer,
On Thy birthday fair,
Garlands of the brightest
Blossoms choice and rare

Holy Day of Vesak,
Day of Buddha's birth.
When the sun of wisdom
Shone upon the earth.

Incense too we offer
On this festal Day,
For the things we cherish
All must pass away,

Through this holy symbol
We shall learn to see,
Things of priceless value
Hid in transiency.

And the deep gong sounding
Bids us leave the self.
And in Buddha's Teaching
Find the truest wealth.

Lights upon the altar, Show to us the way, From the realms of darkness To Nirvana's Day.

Group of Devotees
Perseverance Cottage.

# 日 录 Table of contents で2の

鸣谢		
Acknowledgement	Distant	T
Acknowledgement අපගේ කෘතඥතාවය		1
	Taleft	
序		
Preface පුස්තාවනාව		111
前言		
Foreword පෙරවදන		IV
主席致词		
President's Message සභාපතිගේ පුකාශය		V
培养好习惯		
Garland of Good Habits For Childr ළමුන් සඳහා සිරිත් මල්දම	en	1-51
问题与解答		
Question And Answer පුශ්න සහ පිළිතුරු		55-136
抽烟危害健康		
Smoking: Health Hazard To The Yo	oung	
ධූම පානය සෞඛෳයට අභිතකරය		



සූ පමණින් යම් කිසිවක් විශ්වාස නො කරන්න.
පරපුරෙන් පරපුරට පැවතෙන හෙයින් සම්පුදයය
මෙය යැයි සිතා යම් කිසිවක් විශ්වාස නො කරන්න.
බොහෝ දෙනා විසින් පවසන නිසා හෝ ආරංචියෙන්
දත් නිසා හෝ යම් කිසිවක් විශ්වාස නො කරන්න.
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පමණක් හෝ යමක් විශ්වාස නො කරන්න.
ඔබගේ ආවායෑවරුන්ගේ හෝ වැඩිහිටියන්ගේ හෝ වචනය නිසා
පමණක් විශ්වාස නො කරන්න. එහෙත් නිරීක්ෂණයෙන් හා
විශ්ලේෂණයෙන් පසුව යම් කිසිවක් තර්කයට, නෑායට
ගැළපෙන්නේ යැයි අවබෝධ වූ විට, එමෙන්ම එය, සෑම දෙනාගේම
යහපතට සහ සුවසෙනට තුඩු දෙන්නේ යැයි ඔබට අවබෝධ වූ විට

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## Kālāma Sutta

o not believe in anything (simply)
because you have heard it.
Do not believe in traditions because they
have been handed down for many generations.
Do not believe in anything because it is
spoken and rumoured by many.
Do not believe in anything (simply) because
it is found written in your religious books.
Do not believe in anything merely on the authority
of your teachers and elders.
But after observation and analysis,
when you find that anything agrees with reason
and is conducive to the good and benefit of one and all
then accept it and live up to it.

BUDDHA (Anguttara Nikaya, Vol. I, 188-193 P.T.S. Ed.)

## **CHILDHOOD**

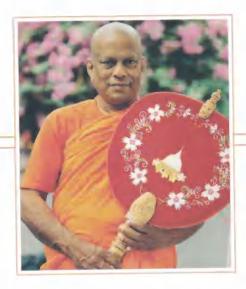
## What should parents know?

"The best way to keep children home is to make the home a pleasant atmosphere and let the air out of the tires."

"If children grew up according to early indications, we should have nothing but geniuses."

"Children have never been good at listening to their elders, but they have never failed to imitate them."

> "First you teach a child to talk; then you have to teach it to be quiet."



#### ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

by Ven.Weragoda Sarada Maha Thero Chief Monk, SBMC, Singapore

he precious treasure for the whole of human kind is, without any doubt, its young. If, in any given generation, the young were to go astray, the future of humanity will invariably be gloomy. Today, a formidable effort is being made by the United Nations, especially the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF), to ensure the wholesome growth - both physical and spiritual - of the young people all the world over. Most countries in

the world have ratified the UN Children's Charter. The UN effort must be reinforced by each country, each community, and each group.

The avowed intention of the present work "Morals of the Young" is to lead our younger generation along the path of socially acceptable behaviour which will enable them eventually to achieve spiritual victories. This work presents perennial wisdom with the visual support of especially commissioned pictures. The purpose here is to make it possible for the young to appreciate the text with the help provided by the illustrations.

"Morals of the Young" is an anthology of several works. Within its covers are collected "Garland of Good Habits", "Question and Answer" and Evils of the Smoking Habit". The aim of all these works is to provide moral guidance to the young so that they will not be led astray. The advice given here will strengthen the resolve of the young people to lead a righteous life.

This book is published to transfer merit to the dear departed Mdm. Khoo Choo Eng, wife of Mr. Ho Kah Leong, former Senior Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of the Environment, Singapore. The cost of this publication has been defrayed with a sense of devotion and dedication by Mr. William Chua Geok Eng. I consider it my duty to express my grateful thanks to Mr. William Chua Geok Eng for his gracious act of high merit.

We are quite pleased to be able to bring out this book to transfer merit to Mdm. Khoo Choo Eng, wife of Mr. Ho Kah Leong. This is primarily due to the fact that Mr. Ho Kah Leong has been a staunch well- wisher of the SBMC and its book publishing programme. As always happens, this publication, too, is the outcome of team-effort. While recording my grateful thanks to all those who assisted me in this publication effort, it is my duty to single out a



few for special thanks. Mr. Edwin Ariyadasa, media expert of Sri Lanka, has always extended his assistance to us as the official editor of The Singapore Buddhist Meditation Centre publication programme. I consider it essential to mention here, the assistance given by Ven. W. Sunanda, Dr. Chan Wang Kong, Ms. Yeo Lee Choo and Ms. Janet Tan in the editorial work connected with this publication.

I take this opportunity to record my grateful thanks to Mr. Ee Fook Choy, Founder of SBMC. His assistance is readily and unfailingly made available to me on all occasions in all my efforts to propagate the word of the Buddha. The patron Mr. & Mrs. Dennis Wang is always a tower of strength to the SBMC and its publication programme. My grateful thanks go to them. I extend my special thanks to the president Mr. Sito Woon Chee and members of the SBMC Management Committee, without whose generous support this publishing effort would not have achieved the great success it has.

It is quite apt to state that the SBMC publication programme has focussed its keen attention on a series of works that will guide the young towards a life of moral and spiritual well-being. This series could well be considered SBMC's own special charter for the young. We are always grateful to all those who lend us their constant support to enable us to reach our publication goals.

Mr.Piyaratne Hewabattage, who supervises the design and layout areas of the publication, deserves our grateful thanks. Among those who should be specially mentioned with a sense of gratitude are our artist Mr. P. Wickramanayake, Ven.Haowita Deepananda Maha Thero, Ms.Geraldine Teo Swan Pei, Ms. Jacqueline Teo Swan Pei, Ms. Heng Ek Jin, Mdm. Lee Ah Moi, Mr. Y. L. Chia of Singapore, Mr. Chandrasoma Kankanamge, Ms. K. T. Gurusingha, Mr. Manjula Udaya Kumara, Ms. Gitani Weeratunga, Mr. Mahinda Kumara Tilakaratne, Mrs. Hewabattage, and all members of the staff of Heritage House, Sri Lanka.

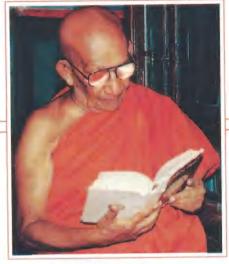
May they all be happy, healthy and prosperous

Ven. Weragoda Sarada Maha Thero Singapore Buddhist Meditation Centre

1, Jalan Mas Puteh Singapore 128607.

Tel:7783330 Fax: 7730150

17th of January 1997



#### **PREFACE**

Ven.Balangoda Ananda Maitreya Maha Nayaka Thero (Ph. D., D. Litt. )
Former Vice Chancellor, Sri Jayawardhanapura University



n the world of Buddhist publications, Ven Weragoda Sarada Maha Thero has earned a name that cannot be easily matched. This Ven. author-publisher has quite correctly identified the moral degeneration of the young, in many parts of the globe, as the most urgent issue that should receive the concerned attention of the whole of mankind of today. His latest publication "Morals of the Young" is the praiseworthy outcome of that recognition.

To provide proper guidance to the young, the Ven. author has delved into the rich source of perennial wisdom. The total publication is thoughtfully constructed with the youthful user of this work very much in mind. I have always been impressed by the lavish illustrative content of his books.

The unswerving dedication of this Ven. monk to the dissemination of the Word of the Buddha and the Teachings that embody moral wisdom is an unparalleled service to the whole of mankind. I consider it singularly fortunate that I get the opportunity to contribute a few prefatory words to his books. Ven. Weragoda Sarada Maha Thero is blessed with an unflagging enthusiasm to serve humanity, as this is a distinguishing quality of Buddhists. In his bookpublishing effort, he receives the support of a loyal team, as is evident from the names that appear in his works.

It is my pleasure and my privilege to confer my blessings on Ven. Weragoda Sarada Maha Thero whose publishing programme is a unique development in the history of world Buddhism. To my mind what is remarkable is his exemplary generosity which allows anyone to reproduce the material he publishes, even without acknowledgement.

May Ven. Weragoda Sarada Maha Thero be blessed with good health and long life, to enable him to add more and more to his world-renowned book publishing programme which is already quite extensive.

With Metta,

B. Ananda maitreya

Ven. Balangoda Ananda Maitreya Maha Nayaka Thero

### RELIGION

Everyman has three friends, children, his money, and his good deeds.

When the time comes for him to leave the world he calls upon his children, who reply,

"Don't you know that no one can conquer death?"

Then he calls upon his money, saying, "Day and night I have worked for you, save me now."

The money replies,

"Wealth cannot deliver you from death."

He next calls on his good deeds

and they reply,

"Go in peace. By the time you arrive in the next world,

we will be there before you to offer you help."

When I do good, I feel good; when I do bad, I feel bad. That's my religion.

Abraham Lincoln



#### **FOREWORD**

by

Ven. Dr. K. Sri Dhammananda Maha Nayaka Thero (Ph. D. D. Litt.)

Chief Perlate, Malaysia And Singapore



n the recent past, I have been blessed with the singular good fortune of being able to contribute a few introductory words to each new book published by Ven. Weragoda Sarada Maha Thero. His publication programme has continued to grow apace, both in quality and quantity, and currently, the number has progressed beyond 175 and is still growing. Ven. Weragoda Sarada Maha Thero is a person of startling surprises.

I say this because each new book published by him is an advance on the earlier ones. His latest book "Morals of the Young", is an anthology embodying thoughts that will provide the right guidance to the young, to lead them into a life of virtue, happiness and prosperity. His current concern is the fate of our younger generation. He is dedicated to the goal of rescuing the young people, all the world over, from the disastrous "disorder" that threatens to shroud the world in a thick pall of gloom.

The special characteristic that distinguishes his latest publications is the emphatic prominence placed on the illustrative elements of these new books. He has been able to promote a whole series of illustrators who have now been able to receive international recognition through this publications programme.

Ven. Weragoda Sarada Maha Thero has included alluring illustrations in this work, too. As a discerning communicator, Ven. Weragoda Sarada Maha Thero is aware of the appeal of illustrations to the young mind.

While congratulating the Ven. publisher on his surprising capacity to discover new themes for books, I wish him good health and long life to enable him to continue his service to mankind.

With Metta,

(1500) 28

Ven. Dr. K. Sri Dhammananda Maha Nayaka Thero.

## CHILDREN

Youth is such a wonderful thing
What a crime
to waste it on children,
"In travelling around the world,
I discovered that the true face
of a nation is its children.
Their smiles, their play, their tears,
and
their sadness speak volumes.
They honestly tell of the character
of their nation and its people.
For me,
the greatest tragedy of life is
that children is

such a short part of our lives."

Famous Writer



#### PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE



he publications programme of The Singapore Buddhist Meditation Centre is particularly concerned with the need to provide moral guidance to the young. In a previous publication titled "Parents & Children - Key to Happiness", the SBMC took the initial step towards fulfilling this responsibility. In the present work, "Morals of the Young", once again, the central theme is the youth. Going further afield, the publications programme has anthologized in this book,

several works that will enable the young people of our day to tread the correct path, without going astray. While the children will adore this publication, parents and elders will esteem it as it gives them a sense of direction in the matter of helping children to lead a wholesome life.

At this stage, it is my duty as the president of the SBMC management committee, to extend my grateful thanks, primarily to Ven. Weragoda Sarada Maha Thero, whose services to the cause of disseminating the Buddha Word world-wide is now being acclaimed everywhere. Ven. Weragoda Sarada Maha Thero, chief monk of SBMC, has now emerged as a living legend, because of his unparalleled programme of Buddhist publications. While wishing him long life, good health and continued vigour, I am hopeful that the publications programme will achieve further heights in the years to come.

My special thanks go to all those whose dedication has ensured the progress of the SBMC, in a variety of ways. In particular, the generosity of Mr. William Chua Geok Eng in sponsoring this publication should be given special mention with my grateful thanks. I am personally happy that The Singapore Buddhist Meditation Centre continues to flourish, winning spiritual victories, during my tenure of office as president, management committee. My unswerving determination is to endeavour to ensure further success and greater fulfilment to the programmes of The Singapore Buddhist Meditation Centre.

May all beings be well and happy.

Yours in Metta

Sito Woon Chee President, SBMC 4711



# 培养好习惯





# GARLAND OF GOOD HABITS FOR CHILDREN

ළමුන් සඳහා සිටිත් මල්දම



# Tribunal for Maintenance of Parents: 11 file claims on registry's first day

The Sunday Times, June 2, 1996

ELEVEN elderly Singaporeans filed claims with the Tribunal for the Maintenance of parents when its registry opened for business for the first time yesterday morning.

Some arrived at the registry on the 15th storey of the Ministry of Community Development building at Thomson Road even before it opened, which was shortly before 9 am. Most of them were old folks, some of whom were accompanied by their children and grandchildren. One old man hobbled in on crutches and another had a family member push him in his wheelchair.

Three counter staff helped the senior citizens to fill out their application forms and verify personal documents they had brought to support their claims. At one point, the staff had to give out numbered tags to ensure that people who arrived earlier were served first.

The turnout would have surprised those who argued against the Maintenance of Parents Bill when it was first mooted by Nominated MP Walter Woon, and those who argued against it in Parliament in 1994.

At the time, at least three MPs thought the problem of children abandoning their parents was not acute, and that legislation was unnecessary. Some doubted that Asian parents would sue their doctor, dentist or teacher, much less their children. They insisted that Singapore was not a litigious society.

As it turned out, when the tribunal closed at 1 pm yesterday, a total of 11 applications had been filed. Two other people showed up to make enquiries and six called

the registry's toll - free hotline on 1800 - 258 - 5128 to get more information.

A ministry spokesman said that not all applications came from abandoned parents. Some were made by people applying on their parent's behalf. The telephone enquiries came from mix of old folk, and their children or other relatives.

Set up under the Maintenance of Parents Act passed last November, the tribunal provides a legal avenue for neglected parents to claim maintenance from their children.

Applicants must be Singapore citizens who are at least 60 years old. They must show that they are unable to support themselves. Under - 60 can apply if they are sick or disabled. The tribunal of three or more people is presided over by a president who must be at least as qualified as a district judge.

All applicants must appear before the tribunal, which will decide if a case should go forward. If it decides that a case should be pursued, mediation sessions with one of the tribunal's two conciliation officers will be arranged within 14 days of the tribunal appearance.

All the parties will be asked to attend the session. Only if mediation fails will a date be set for a hearing before the tribunal. Among the five claimants whom The Sunday Times interviewed yesterday was Madam. W. H. Soh, 67, who was there with her husband. She said: "I thank Mr. Abdullah Tarmugi for setting up this tribunal. I feel so much better now that I know there is some way we can get some help."



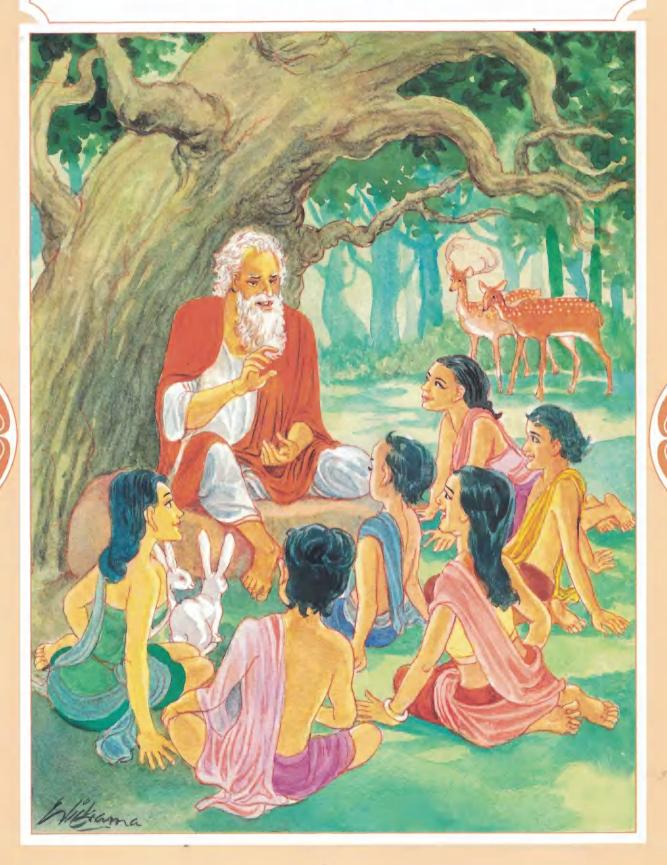
#### **Garland of Good Habits**

My dear children, please follow my advice very carefully. It will help you to live a good life now, and also a good life in the next birth.

#### 培养好习惯

亲爱的孩子们,小心的跟着我的指而,这将帮助你过更好的生活, 同时在下一世也能过好生活。

අදරැති දරුවනි, මගේ අවවාද හොඳින් පිළිපදින්න. ඔබට මෙලොව පරලොව දෙකෙහි හොඳ ජීවිතයක් ගතකිරීමට ඒවා පිහිට වේවි.



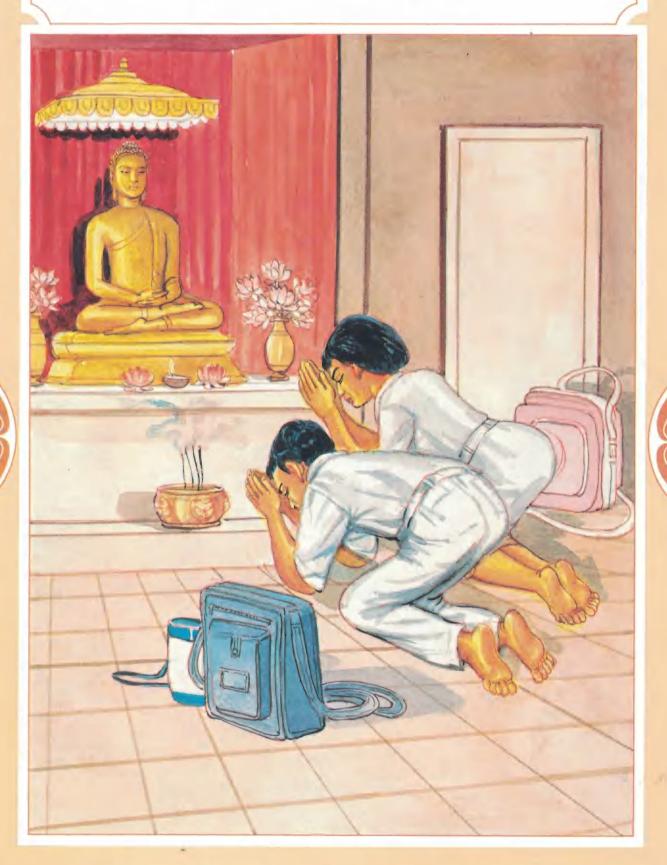
#### **Good Mind**

A good mind makes it possible for you to lead a good life. Therefore, always act with a good mind - a pleasant mind, my children.

### 正确的思想

正确的思想能令你过更好的生活,因此经常保持正念、善念,我的孩子们.

හොඳ දිවිපෙවෙතක් ගත කරනු පිණිස ගිත හොඳ විය යුතුයි. ඒ නිසා, මා අදරැති දරුවෙනි, හැමවිටම හොඳ ගිතැතිව කටයුතු කරන්න.



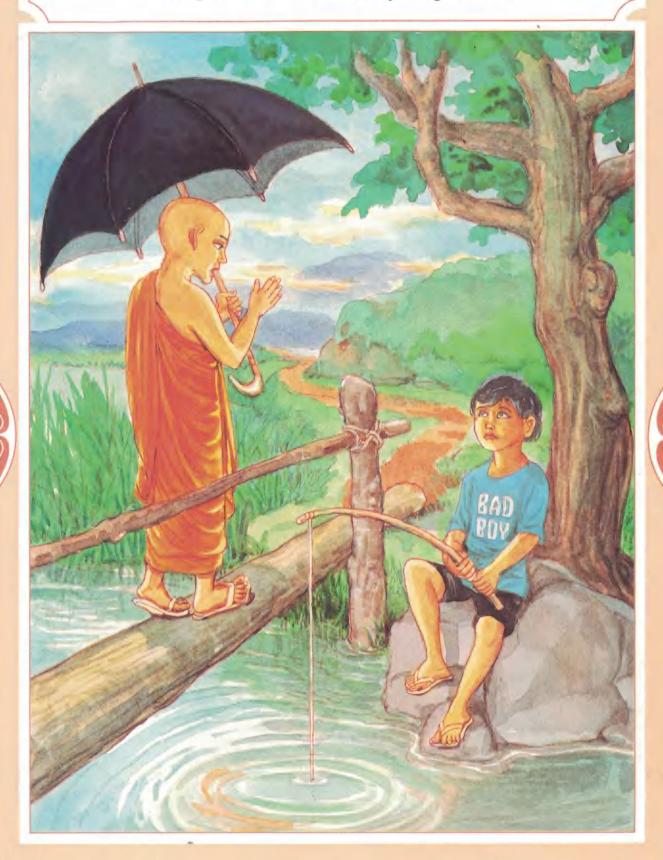
#### Wicked Mind

If you have a wicked mind, the actions that come out of it will also be harsh and bad. There is no use in your being human, if you do not do virtuous things.

#### 不正确的思想

如果你拥有不正确的思想,所表现的行动是鲁莽和邪恶的;你若不行善,你将不配做人。

ඔබගේ සිත නපුරු නම්, එවැනි සිතකින් කෙරෙන කුියා ද නපුරුය. ඔබ යහපත් කිුයාවක් නොකරන්නේ නම් ඔබ මිනිසෙකු වීමෙන් පුයෝජනයක් නැත.



#### **Good Actions - Pleasant Results**

It is always bad to do wicked things. That kind of action will always bring harsh results. If you do good things, you will obtain pleasant results in this birth and also in the next.

**善业 - 善报** 恶行是不好的。恶行将带来恶果。若行善在今生或来生将获得善果。

නපුරු දේ කිරීම හැමවිටම නරක පුරුද්දකි. එවැනි කිුයාවල පුතිඵල ද නපුරුය. ඔබ හොද කිුයාවල යෙදුනොත්, ඔබට මේ ආත්මයේදීම යහපත් පුතිඵල ලද හැකි වෙයි.



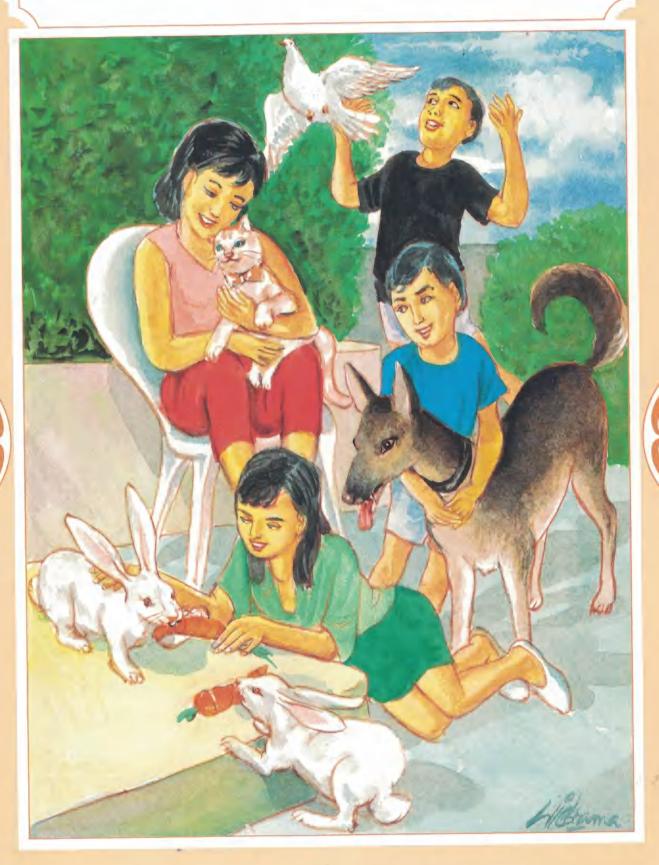
### Loving-Kindness

Everybody treasures their own lives. You must learn to love all living beings in the same way. Show kindness to them.

#### 慈心

每个人都珍惜生命。你应该学习以慈心对待众生。对它们付出慈心。

හැම දෙනාම තමන්ගේ ජීචිතයට ආදරය දක්වති. ඔබ සියල්ලටම එසේ ආදරය දක්වන්නට පුරුදු විය යුතුයි. හැමටම ආදරය - කරුණාව දක්වන්න.



Cruelty to Animals

You must never treat animals harshly either out of anger, mere pleasure, or the desire to hurt them. Show kindness to them.

#### 残酷的对待动物

你不应该虐待动物。出于嗔心、贪玩或存心伤害它们都是不对的。

කෝපය නිසාවත්, හුදු විනෝදය සඳහාවත් වදදීමේ චේතනාවෙන්වත් සතුන්ට කිසිකලෙක අකරුණාවන්ත විය යුතු නොවේ. උන්ට කරුණාව දක්වන්න.

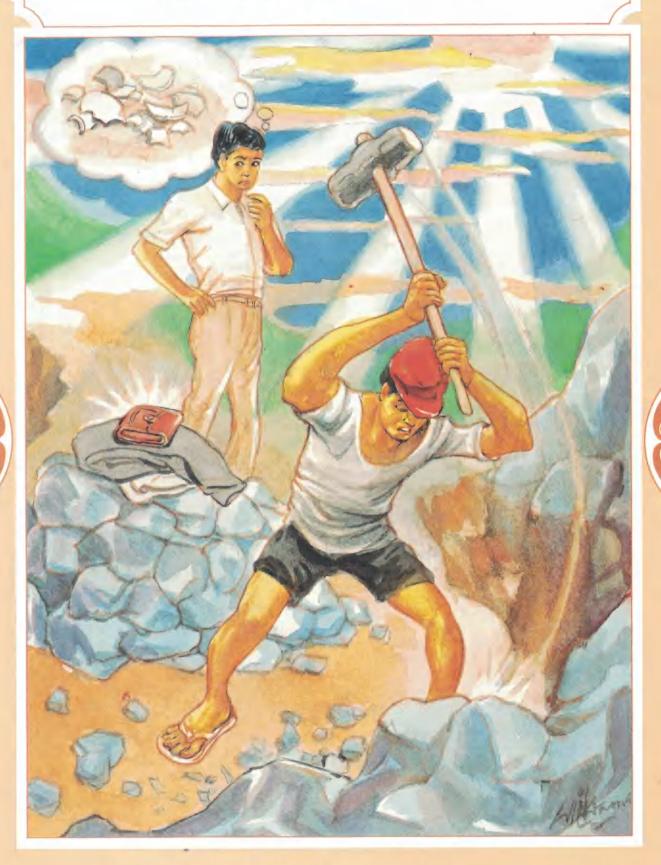


#### Stealing

Consider the trouble people take, to earn something. That wealth is therefore very valuable to them. Thinking that way, do not steal anything that belongs to others.

替那些被偷窃财物的人想一想。那些财物对他们是多么的珍贵。 经常这样想,不要偷窃属于别人的任何东西。

ධනය ඉපයිමට මිනිසුන් වෙහෙසෙන සැටි බලන්න. එසේ උපයාගත් ධනය ඉතා අගනේවේ. එසේ සිතා, අන් සතු කිසිවක් සොරකම් නොකරන්න.



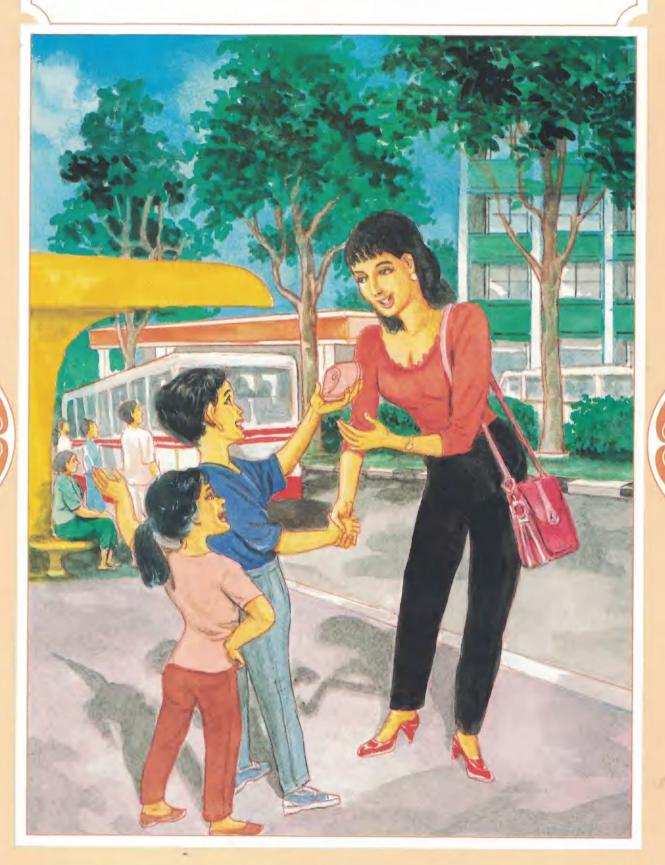
#### Lost and Found

If you come upon something - if you found some lost object - try to find its owner and return it to him. This is a very good human quality.

#### 遗失和寻获

若你发现某些东西-若你寻获某些被遗失的东西-设法寻找失主然后物归原主。这是一种很好的品德。

යමෙකු අතින් නැති වූ යමක් ඔබට සොයා ගත හැකි වී නම්, එය ඔහුට ආපසු භාර දෙන්න. එය උතුම් මිනිස් ගුණයකි.

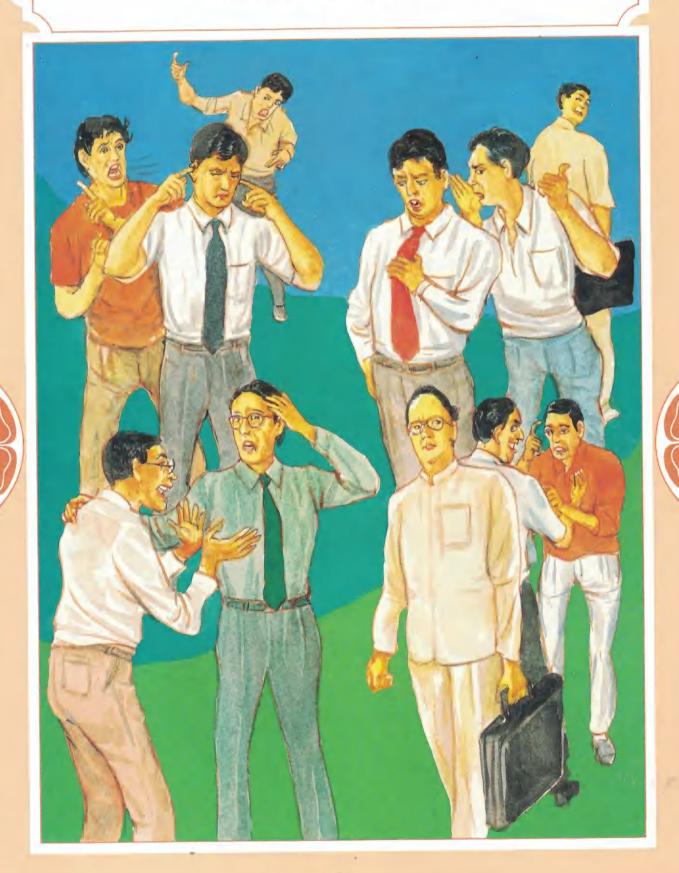


Mindfulness in Speech

Do not speak bad words. Do not be a tale-bearer. Do not utter lies even for fun. Do not cast unkind remarks at others.

**正当的言谈** 不要说恶语。不要搬弄是非。不要为了好玩而撒谎。不要任意批评别人。

නරක වචන නොකියන්න. කේළාම් නොකියන්න. කවටකමට වත් බොරු නොකියන්න. අනුන්ට අකරුණාවන්න නපුරු දේ නොකියන්න.

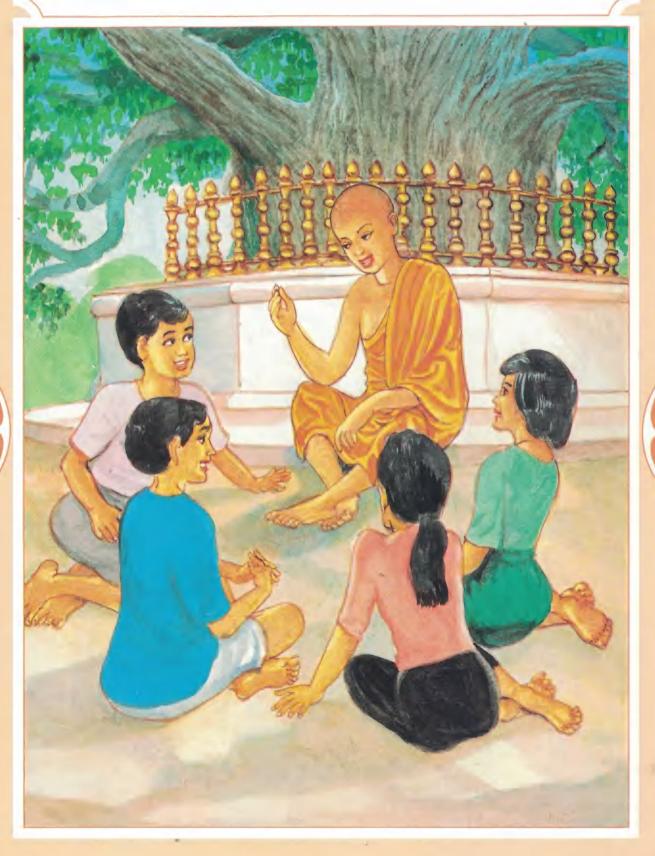


#### **Pleasant and Courteous**

Always use pleasant and polite words. Never use unpleasant words.

善意和礼貌 经常使用善意和客套的语言。不要使用不善意的语言。

හැම විටම පුසන්න විනීත බස් පවසන්න. කිසිවිටෙක අපුසන්න අවිනීත බස් නොපවසන්න.



Speaking the Truth

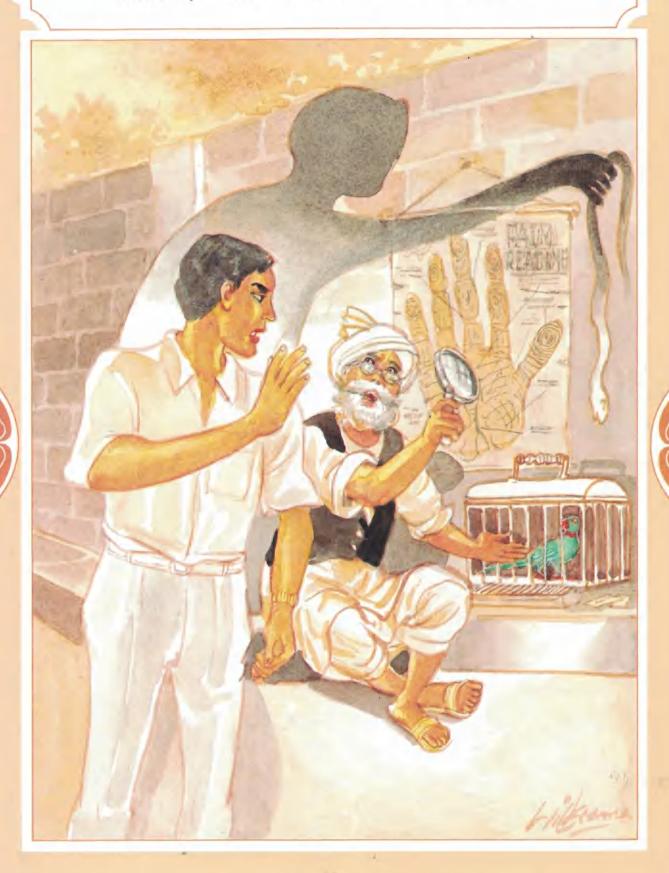
Uttering lies is a grievous fault. There is no bad deed a liar cannot do.

A lie is not even worth a dead rat. On the other hand, speaking the truth is even greater than a King's luxury.

讲真话

撒谎是一种罪行。撒谎者将做尽一切坏事。谎言不及蛇鼠的尸体。相反的, 讲真话是超越的,它超越国家的财富。

බොරු කීම මහා වරදකි. බොරු කියන අයෙකු විසින් නොකළ හැකි වරදක් නැත. බොරුවක් මී කුණක් තරම්වත් නොවටනේය. ඇත්ත කීම රජ ඉසුරටත් වඩා අගනේය.



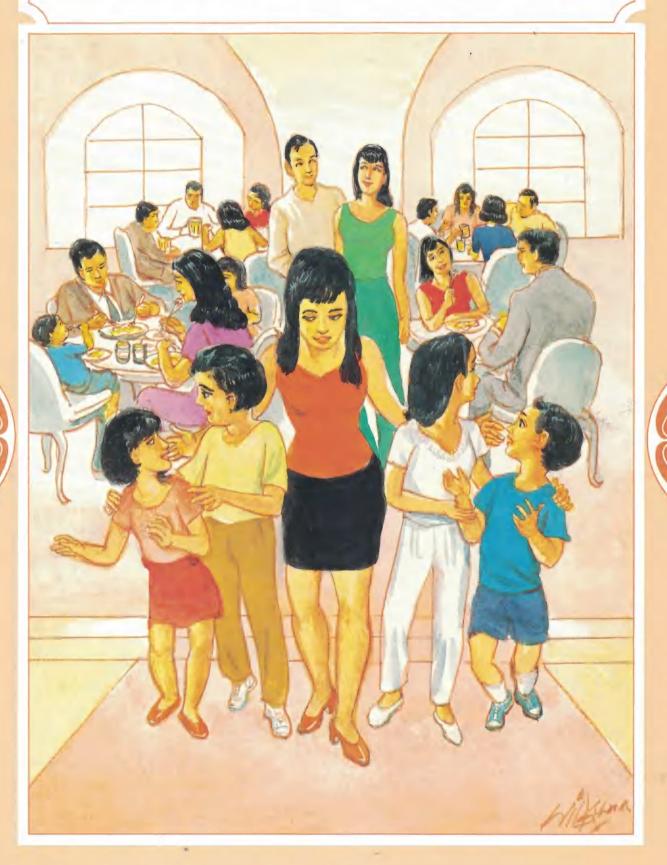
#### **Watching Others Eat**

It is rude to keep on looking when others take their meals. Even if you have not eaten, do not watch others eat and drink. It is a bad habit.

#### 观看別人进餐

观看别人进餐是一种不礼貌的行为,就算你当时尚未用餐也不要在一旁 观看别人进餐.这是一种坏习惯.

ඔබ ආහාර -පාන නොගෙන සිටියත් අන් අය කන-බොන හැටි බලා සිටීම අවිනීතය. එය නරක පුරුද්දකි.

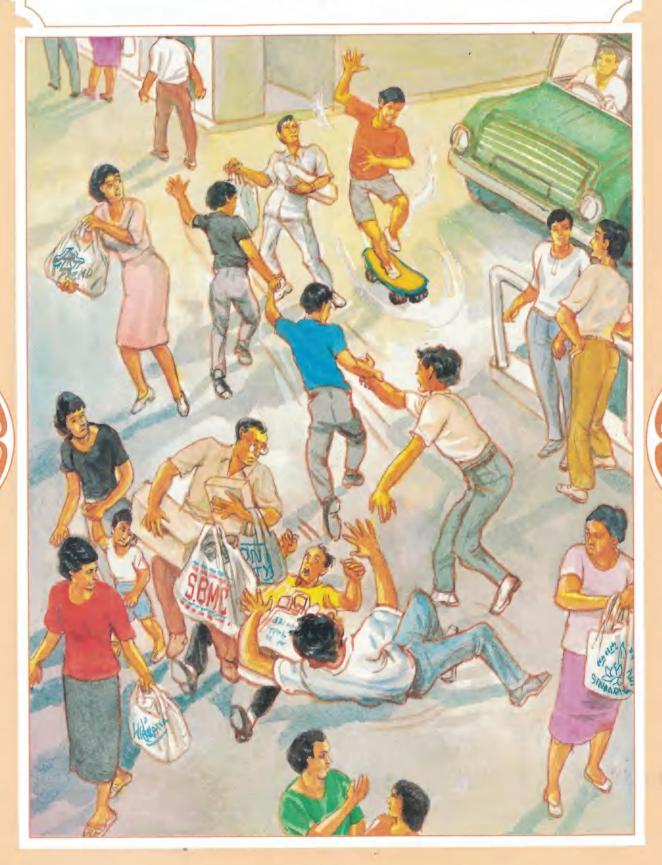


# Loitering

Do not wander about in the streets aimlessly. Do not waste your time loitering. This will waste your valuable time. Time is golden.

闲荡 不要在街上没有目的的闲荡。不要浪费时间闲荡。 这浪费了你的时间,时间象黃金一样宝贵。

අර්ථයක් නැතිව වීදි ගානේ නො හැසිරෙන්න. රස්තියාදු වෙමින් කාලය නාස්ති නොකරන්න. ඉන් ඔබට සෙතක් නොසැලසේ.



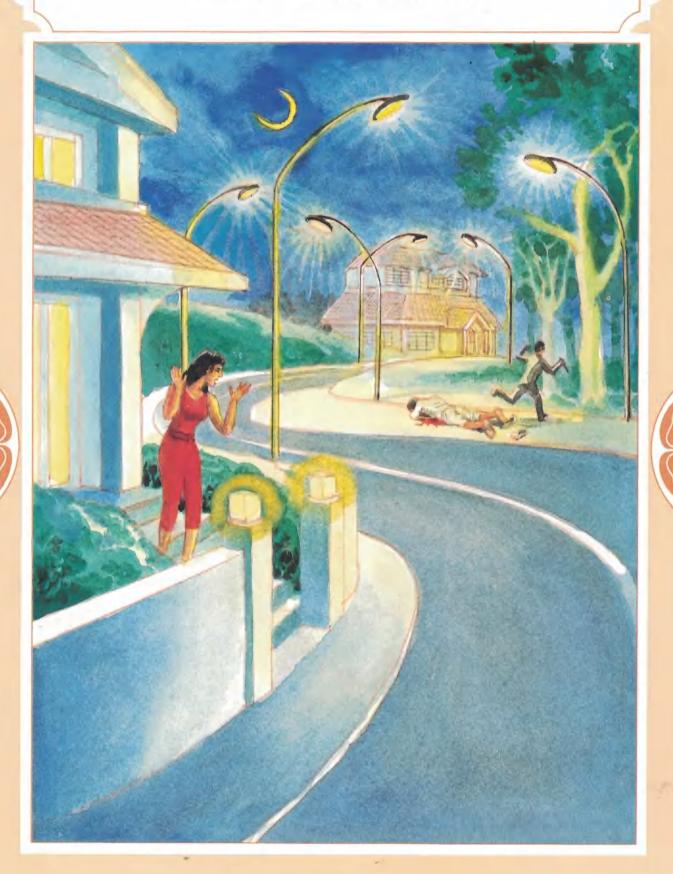
Staying Out Late at Night

Do not stay out late at night. It is not safe to do so.

You are likely to get into unnecessary trouble.

**夜归** 不要夜归,这样做不安全。

රෑ-නෝ වූ වේලාවට ගෙයින් පිටත නොහැසිරෙන්න. එසේ හැසිරීමෙන් ඔබ නිකරුණේ කරදරවලට පැටලිය හැකිය.

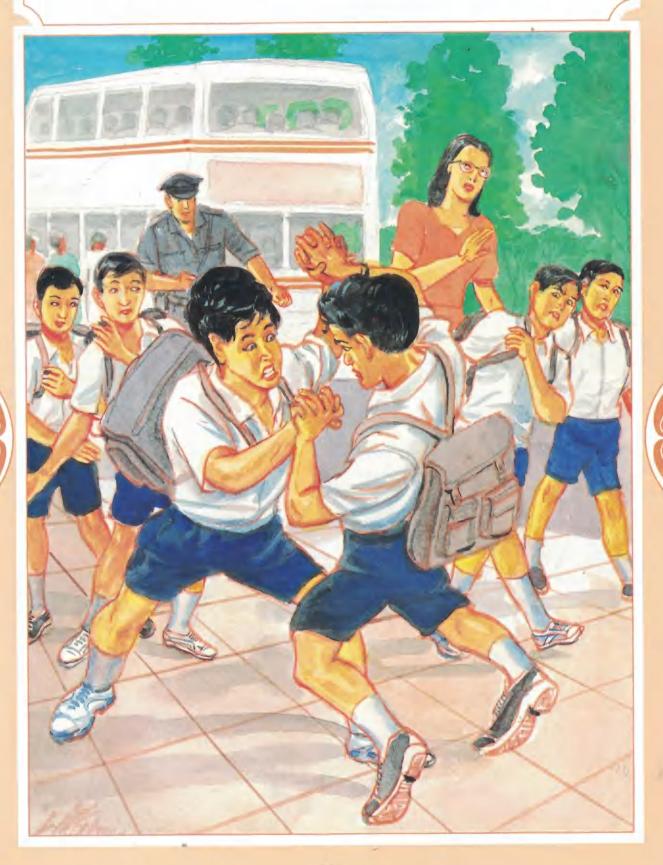


### Be Careful on the Road

You must be careful when you are on the road. Do not play, quarrel or behave mischievously on the road.

**马路上要小心** 在马路上要小心。在马路上时不要玩游戏,吵架和做一些顽皮的行为。

මග-තොට හැසිරීමේදී පරික්ෂාකාරී චන්න. මග-තොටදී දබර කිරීමෙන් හා දග කිරීමෙන් වළකින්න.



# **Undesirable Places**

Do not go to undesirable places. Brawls and quarrels are common at such places. You can get into trouble at these places.

不正当的场所 不要上不正当的场所,这些场所经常发生斗殴、争吵,你将会惹上麻烦。

නුසුදුසු තැන්වල නොගැවසෙන්න. එවැනි තැන්වල කලකෝලාහල බහුලය. එවැනි තැන්වලදී ඔබත් වරදට අසුවන්නට ඉඩ ඇත්තේය.



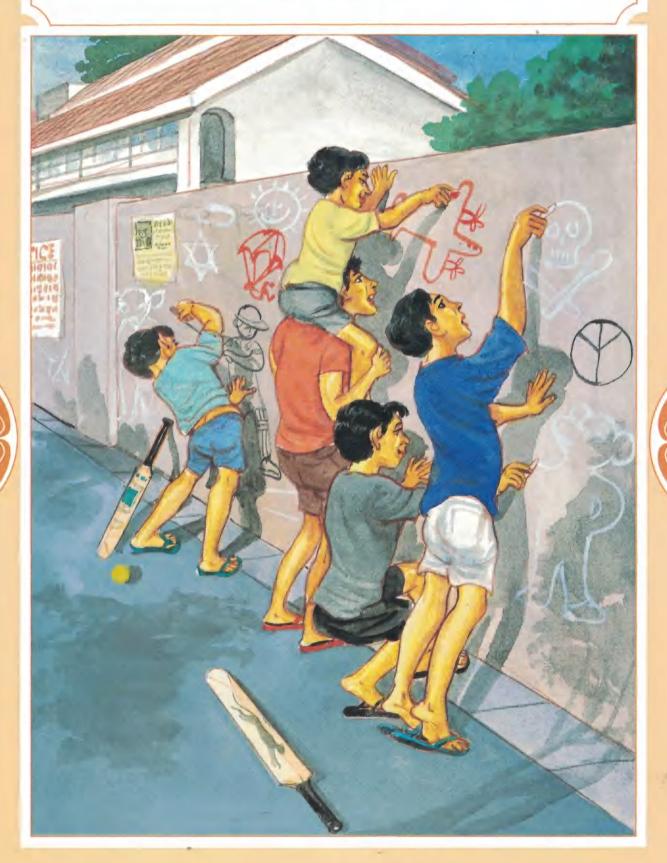
# Graffiti

It is wrong to draw or write on the walls. It makes the place ugly.

This is a bad habit.

**涂鸦** 在墙上涂鸦是错误的行为,弄脏场地,是不好的习惯。

බිත්තිවල යම් යම් දේ ලිවීම හා ඇඳීම වරදකි. ඒ හේතුකොට ඒ තැන් අවලක්ෂණ වෙයි. එවැනි කිුියා නරක පුරුදුය.



# House Visiting

If you visit a house, do not enter the house without the knowledge of those in the house. Entering a house without the knowledge of those in the house is a bad habit.

# 拜访

拜访他人时,如果没有人在家,不要随便进去。 随便进入别人的家是一种不好的习惯。

අවසර නොමැතිව අනුන්ගේ ගෙවලට ඇතුළු නොවන්න. එසේවීම නොහොබිනා කිුයාවකි.

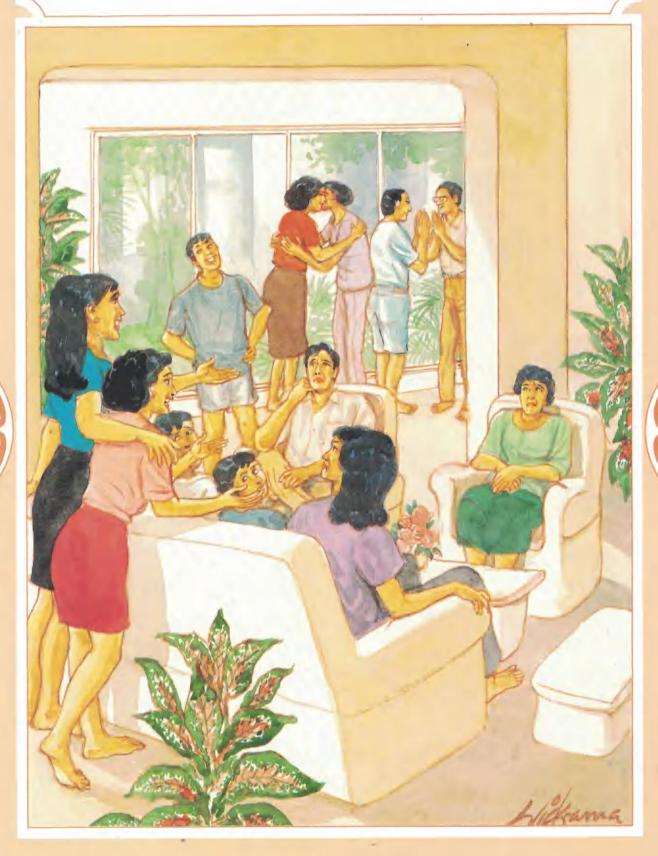


### Welcome Guests to Home

Dear Children, greet every visitor with courtesy. You must not embarrass people who are not your peers, by asking awkward questions.

欢迎访客 礼貌的欢迎到访的客人,不要向不同阶层的人提出尴尬的问题。

ගෙදරට එන හැමෝම විනිතව පිළිගන්න. ඔබගේ වයසේ නොවන අයගෙන් නුසුදුසු පුශ්න විමසා ඔවුන්ගේ සිත් නොපාරන්න.



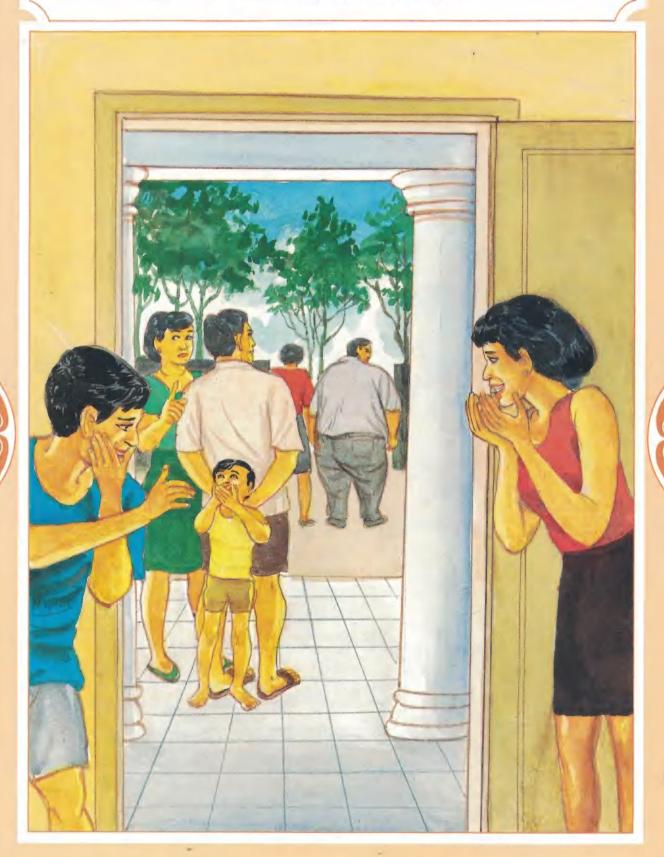
# Laughing and Peeping at Others

It is not a pleasant habit to laugh at those around you. They will take offence, thinking it is directed at them. If someone visits your house, do not hide within and peep at them from behind the doors.

# 偷笑和偷窥他人

偷笑别人是一种不好的习惯。这会触怒他人,以为你在针对他们。 若有访客上门拜访,不要躲在门后偷看。

අන් අයට සිනාසීම හොඳ නැත. ඉන් ඔබ වරදට අසුවිය හැක. අමුත්තෙකු ආවිට ගෙයි සැගවී ඔවුන් දෙස එබ් බැලීම හොඳ නැත.



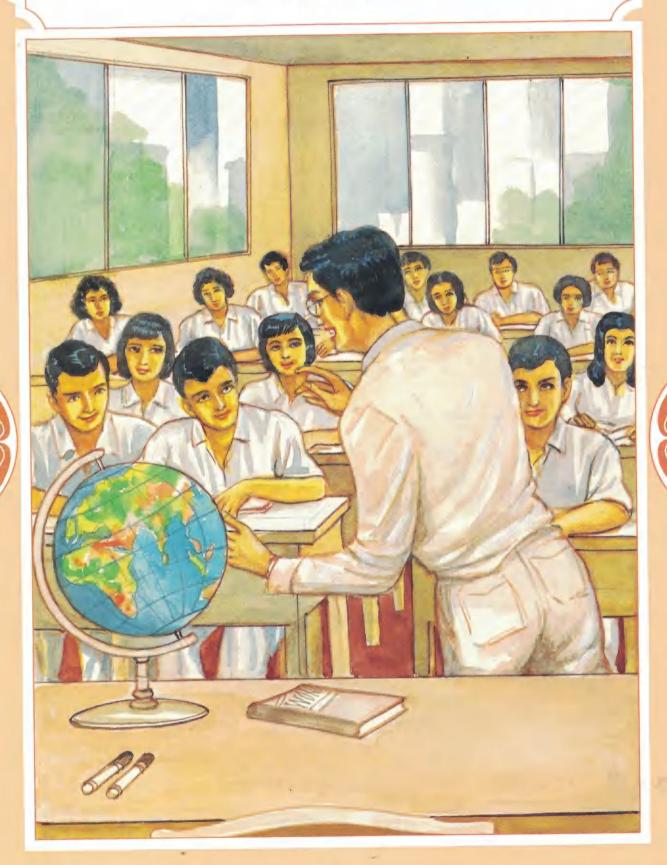
# Listen to the Teachers

Teachers always tell the children what is good and useful. The children should therefore listen to their teachers. This will help them to live their lives properly.

「老师的话

老师经常教导孩子们好和有用的东西。孩子们应该听从老师的教导。 这对他们的生活会有帮助。

ගුරුවරු උගන්වන්නේ හොඳ දේමය. ගුරුවස ඉවසීම ලමයින්ගේ යුතු කමයි. එමගින් දරුවන්ට යහපත්කම සිදුවෙයි.

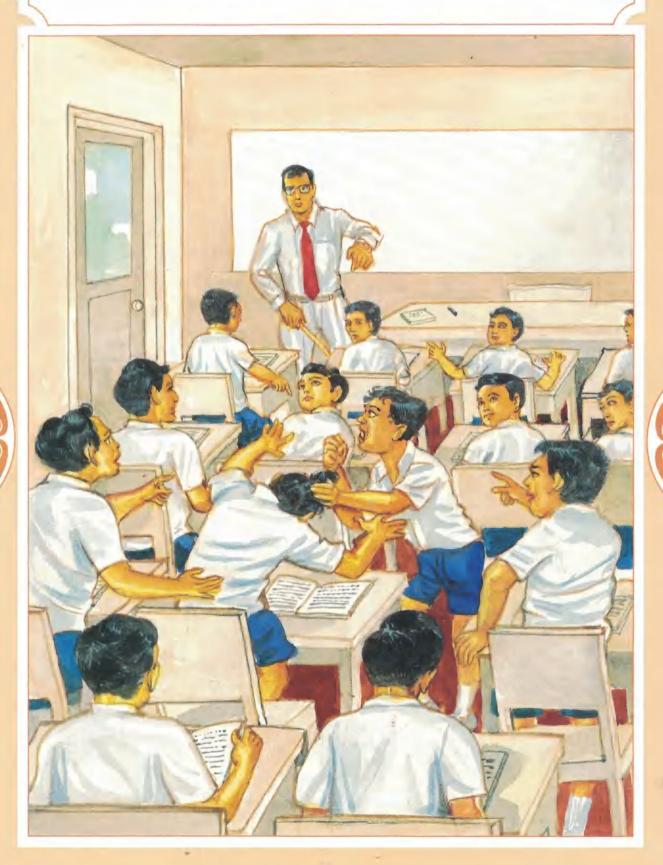


### **Punishment from Teachers**

Teachers do not like to punish children. Therefore the duty of the children is not to commit wrong that will make the teachers punish them.

**老师的处罚** 老师不喜欢处罚孩子。因此孩子的责任是不要做错事而令老师处罚他们。

ගුරුවරු හැම වීටම දඬුවම් කරන්නට කැමති නැත. ඒ නිසා දරුවන්ගේ යුතුකම, ගුරුවරුන්ගෙන් දඬුවම් ලැබිය හැකි වරද කිරීමෙන් වැළකී සිටීමයි.



**Rising Early** 

Children must wake up early in the morning. They must start their studies and other activities as scheduled. Getting up early is a good habit.

早起

孩子们应该早起,他们应该根据进程表开始他们的作业和其他活动。 早起是一种好习惯。

දරුවනි ඔබලා උදෙන්ම අවදි විය යුතුයි. තමන්ට නියමිත වැඩ උදෙන්ම කළ යුතුයි. උදේ අවදිවීම හොඳ පුරුද්දකි.

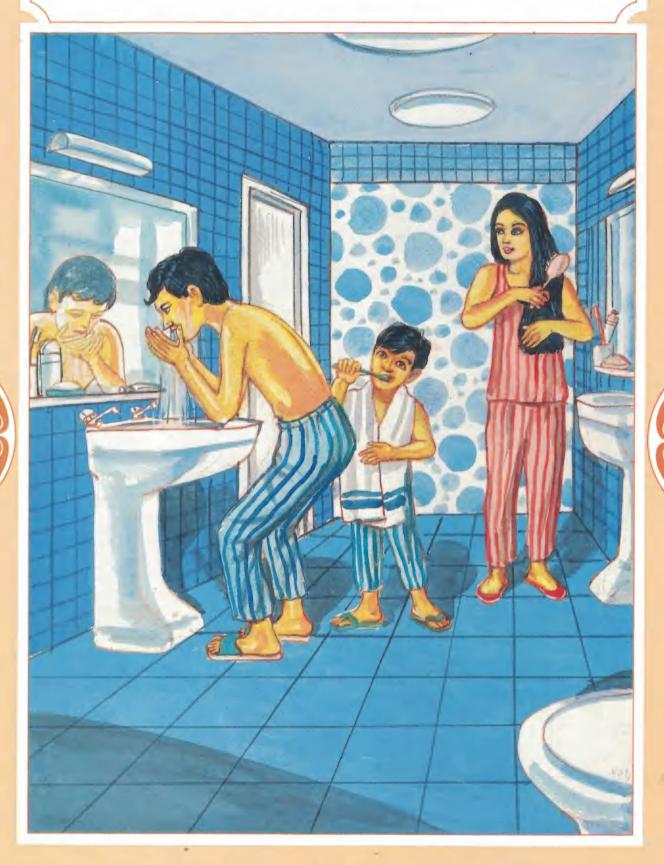


# Cleanliness

After waking up, children must wash their faces and brush their hair. They must start their days activities; clean in body and mind.

**淸洁** 睡醒后,要洗脸和梳头。以清洁的身体和清净的心;开始一天的活动。

දරුවනි, උදෙන්ම අවදිවී මුහුණ කට සෝදා හිස පීරා දවසේ වැඩ කටයුතු අරඹන්න. සිත කය දෙක පීරිසිදුව වැඩ කිරීම ඉතා හොදය.



# **Proper Attire**

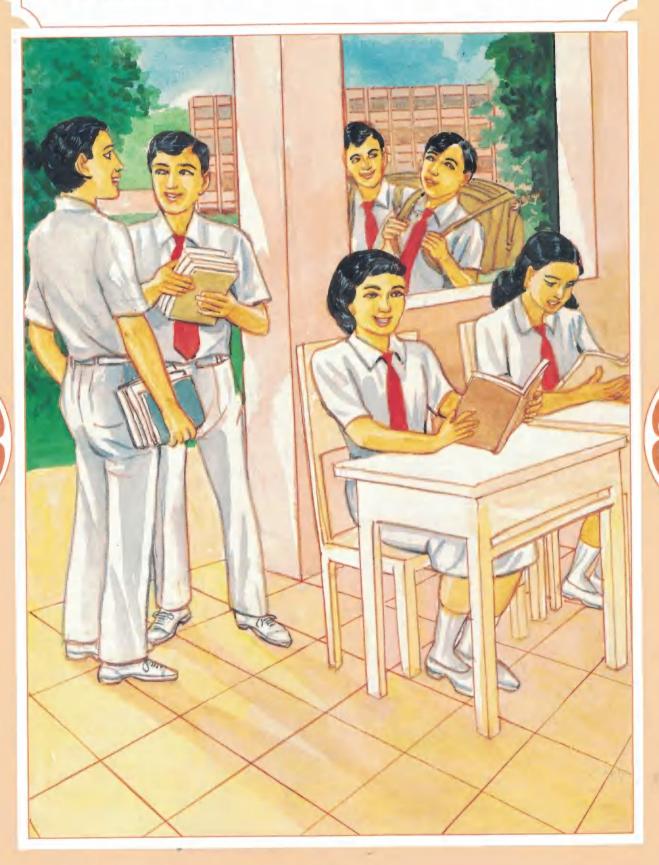
Children must make sure that they go to school in clean and neat clothes.

When they are clean in body and mind, they can study better.

# 端庄的服装

孩子们上学时要穿上整齐和清洁的校服,清洁的身体就清净的心; 能令他们更好的学习。

දරුවනි, පාසැල් යන විට පිරිසිදු ඇඳුම් අඳින්න. සිත කය පිරිසිදු වූ විට ඉගෙණීමේ කටයුතු ද හොඳ වේ.

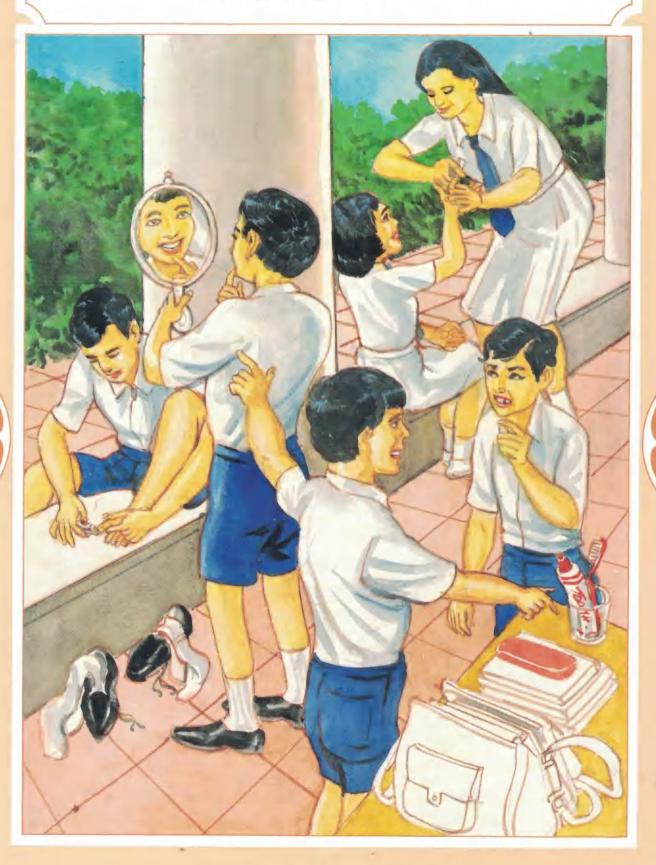


# Personal Hygiene

Trim your nails regularly. Brush your teeth regularly as unclean teeth are bad for health. Besides, unclean teeth make you look ugly.

个人卫生 经常修剪指甲. 经常刷牙. 肮脏的牙齿有害健康. 肮脏的牙齿令你难看.

නිති පතා නියපොතු කපන්න. දත් මදින්න. අපිරීසිදු දත් සෞඛනයට අභිතකරය. එපමණක් නොවේ, දත් අපිරීසිදු වූ විට පෙනුමත් අවලක්ෂණ වන්නේය.



Respect your Parents and Teachers

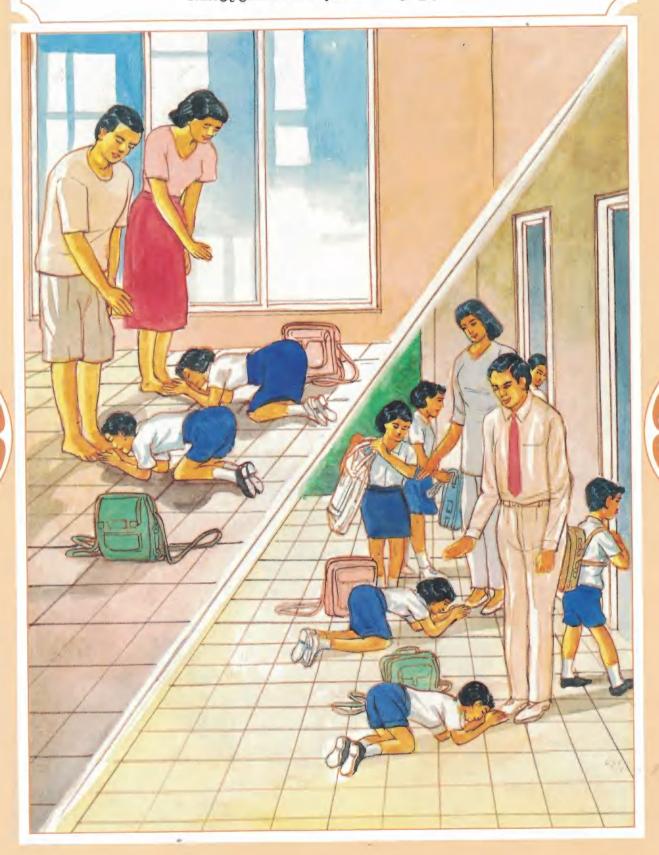
Every morning before you leave home for school, you must pay respect to your parents, who are described as "The Buddhas at Home". At school before you start your studies, you must pay respect to your teachers.

This way you make it a habit to pay your respect to your parents and teachers regularly.

礼敬父母和师长

每天早上上学前要象礼敬菩萨一般的礼敬父母。在学校上课前要礼敬老师。 养成礼敬父母可老师的习惯。

පාසැල් යන්නට පෙර දෙමව්පියන් නැමදිය යුතුය. දෙමාපියන් යනු ගෙදර බුදුන් වේ. පාසැලේදී උගෙනීමට පෙර ගුරුවරුන් නැමදිය යුතුය.



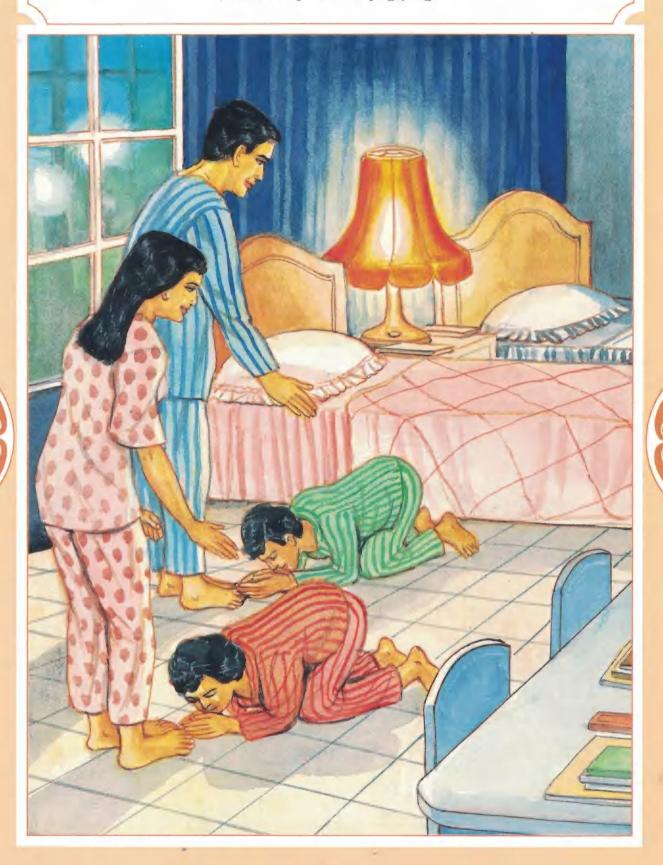
# **Respect our Parents**

Our parents are extremely great. They are noble people. They are our household gods. Therefore we must always pay respect to our parents.

# 礼敬父母

我们的父母是非常伟大的。他们是崇高的。他们有如家庭的守护神。 所以我们要经常礼敬父母。

අපේ දෙමාපියෝ අතිශුෂ්ඨයහ. ඔවුහු උත්තමයෝ චෙති. ඔවුහු ගෙදර දෙවිවරු වෙති. අපි හැමවිටම දෙමාපියන් නැමදිය යුතු වෙමු.



# Honour and Respect Parents

Our parents look after us regardless of any hardship/suffering they may have to endure. We must always honour and respect our parents.

**荣耀和尊重父母** 不管经历什么痛苦父母都会照顾我们。我们应该荣耀和尊重父母。

දෙමාපියෝ තමන් කවර ගැහැටක් වින්දත්, අප රෑක බලා ගනිති. අප විසින් හැමවිටම දෙමාපියන්ට ගරු සත්කාර කළ යුතුවේ.



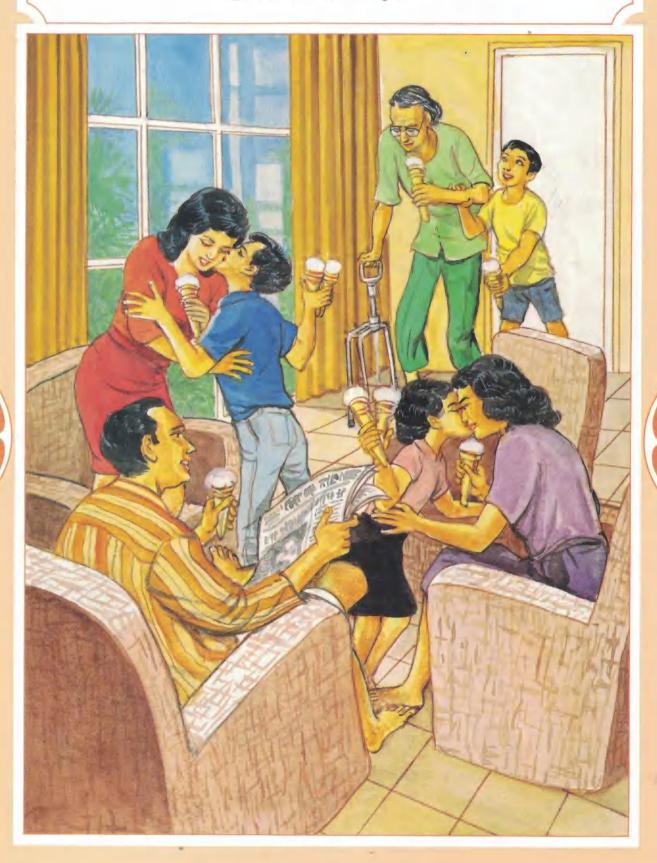
# Love and Respect

You must always treat your parents, brothers and sisters with love and respect. Never do anything that will hurt their feelings.

# 爱心与尊敬

你必须经常以爱心和尊敬对待父母、兄弟姐妹、不要使他们的感情受到伤害。

හැම විටම, ඔබගේ මාපිය, සොහොයුරු, සොහොයුරියන්ට ගරු කළ යුතුය. ඔවුන්ගේ සීත් කිසි විටෙක නොර්දවන්න.

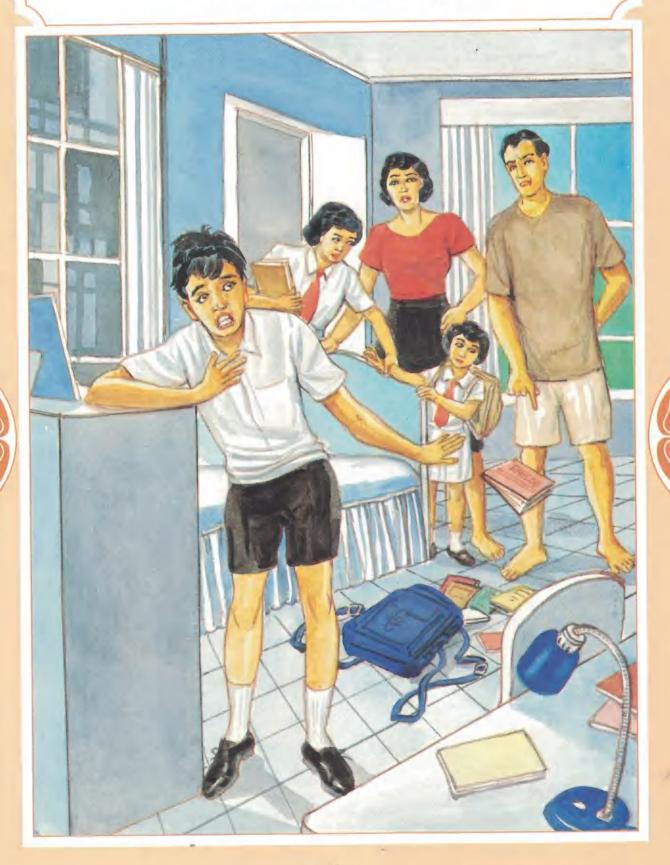


# Lying to Parents

If you need books or any stationery, you should ask politely from your parents. Never lie to them to get what you want.

欺骗家长 当你需要书本和其他文具时,你应该有礼貌的向父母要求。 不要威胁和欺骗他们。威胁和欺骗是不对的。

ඔබට පොත් පත් ආදිය අවශෘ වූ විට ඉතා විනිත ලෙස දෙමාපියන්ගෙන් ඉල්විය යුතුයි. කිසි විටෙකත් බොරු කියා ඔබට අවශෘ දෑ නොඉල්ලන්න.



# Mindful Conduct

You must never quarrel or do mischievous things, whether in school or outside. Good children do not behave that way.

**留意品性** 不论在学校或下课后,不要调皮捣蛋或和同学吵架.好学生是不做这些事的.

පාසැලේදී හෝ පිටතදී අඬ දබර නොකට යුතුමැයි. දග නොකළ යුතුය. විනීතව හැසිරිය යුතුය. හොඳ ළමයි නරක ලෙස නොහැසිරෙනි.



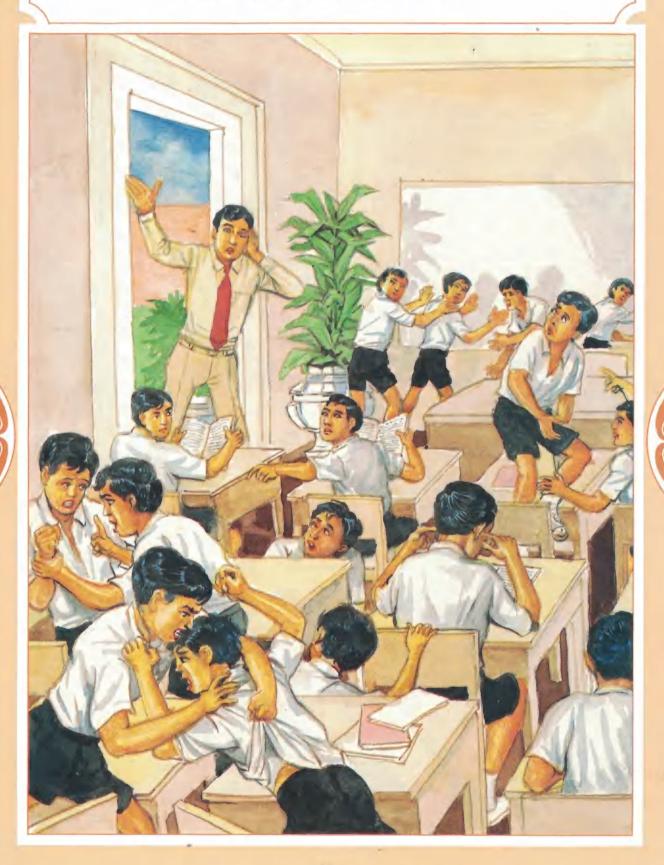
# Obedient and Respectful

Children must always obey their teachers. They must not shout in school.

One must behave properly and concentrate on one's studies.

**听话和尊敬** 学生必须遵从老师的教诲。不可在学校里嚷嚷。要关心学业,做个好学生。

දරුවනි, ගුරුවරුන්ට කීකරුවන්න. පාසැලේදී කෑ නොගසන්න. චිනීතව තම ඉගෙණීමේ කටයුතු කෙරෙහි සිත් යොමු කරන්න.



# Do Not Delay Work

Never put off till tomorrow what can be done today.

Do your studies and homework without postponing them.

# 拖延

今日事今日毕不要拖延到明天, 尽早把功课做完不要拖延,

දරුවනි, අද කළ හැකි දේ හෙටට කල් නොතබනු. තමන්ගේ පාඩම් හා කළයුතු වැඩද කල් නොදමන්න.



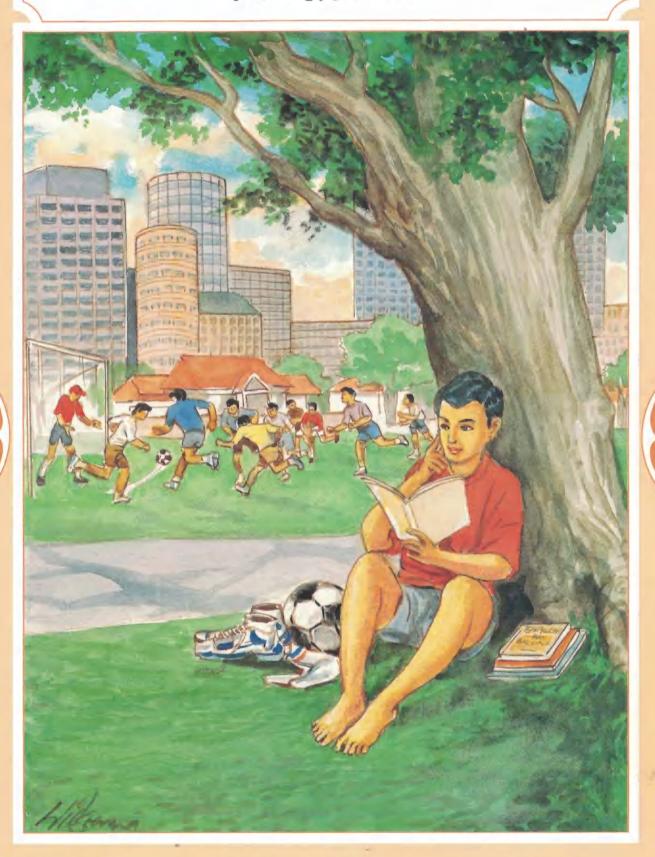
# Study and Play

Children need to play. But if you spend too much time playing, you will not be able to do your studies properly. It is wrong to waste time by playing.

# 学习和游戏

孩子们需要游戏。但花太多时间在游戏上,你就无法把功课做好。 把时间浪费在游戏是是错误的。

ළමයින්ට කීඩාව අවශනය. එහෙත්, කීඩා සඳහා මුළු දවසම ගත කළ යුතු නොවේ. ඉගෙණීමේ කටයුතුවලට එය බාධාවකි.



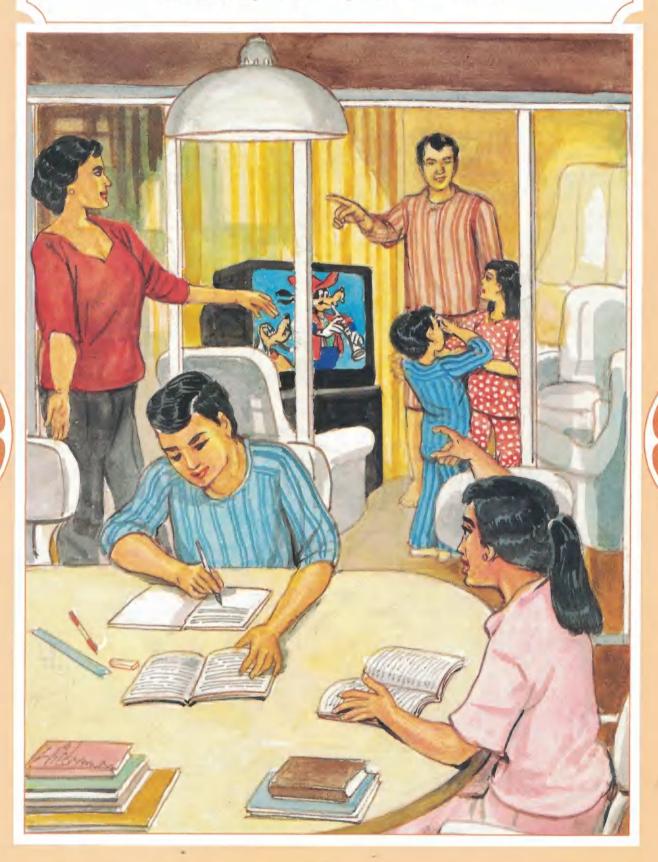
# Indulgence

Indulgence in television programmes and video games is a waste of time. Your studies will be affected. Therefore do not be addicted to television shows and games.

# 沉迷

沉迷于电视节目及电子游戏是一种浪费时间的行为会影响你的功课。 不要沉迷于电视节目和电子游戏。

රූපවාතිනියට සහ එම කීුිඩාවලට ඇබිබැතිවීම ඉගෙණීමට ඇති ඔබේ වටිනා කාලය නාස්ති කිරීමකි. ඒ නිසා රූපවාගිනී දර්ශනවලටත් එම කිුිඩාවලටත් ඇබිබැහි නොවන්න.



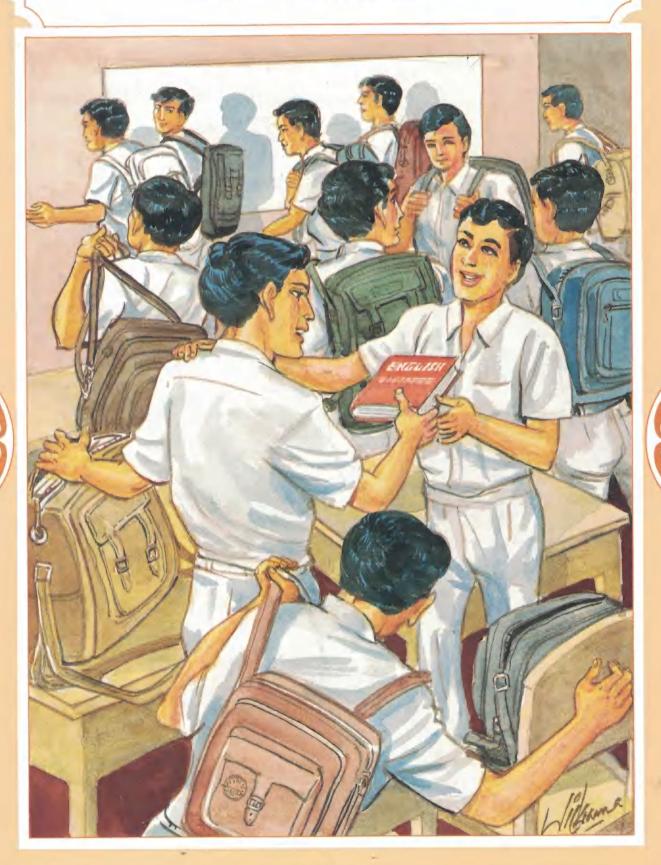
Seeking Permission

At school, if you need to borrow a book or anything, you must always inform the owner about it. Never take anything without permission from the owner.

# 征求同意

在学校里你如果须要借书或其他东西,你必须征求物主的同意。 不要擅自拿别人的东西。

පාසැලේදී පොතක් හෝ යමක් අචශප වූ විට අයිතිකරුට දන්වන්න. අයිතිකාරයාගේ අවසරය නැතිව කිසිවක් නොගන්න.



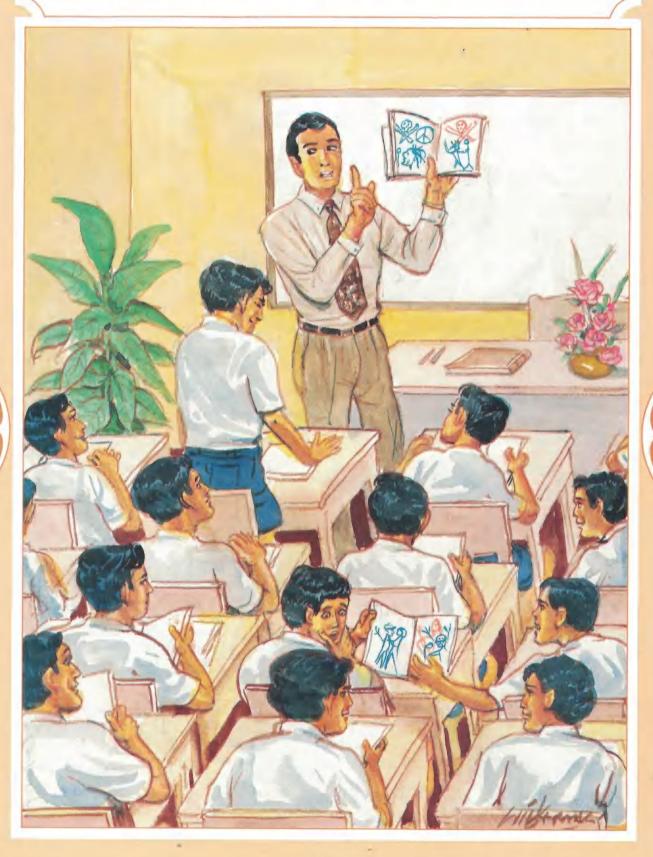
# **Disfiguring Books**

Do not disfigure books by writing or drawing unnecessary things on them. It will make the books ugly and this may even affect the lessons.

# 损坏

不要在课本或参考书里涂鸦. 这会令书本肮脏也会影响功课.

පොත්වල යම් යම් අනවශප දේ නො අඳින්න. ඉන් පොත් අවලස්සන වෙයි. ඒ හේතුකොට ගෙන පොතේ පාඩම් පවා කියවා ගත නොහෙනු ඇත.



### **Bad Habits**

Spitting in school or on the road is an improper habit. Similarly, it is ugly and unhealthy to leave a running nose uncleaned, be it at home, in school or on the road.

# 坏习惯

在学校或路上随地吐痰是一种坏行为。同样的拉着鼻涕在家里、 学校或路上是难看和不卫生的。

පොදු ස්ථානවල කෙළ ගැසීම අශෝභනය. එසේම නාසයෙන් සොටු ගලම්න තිබෙන්නට හැරීමද නුසුදුසුය. සෞඛපයටත් භානිකරයි.



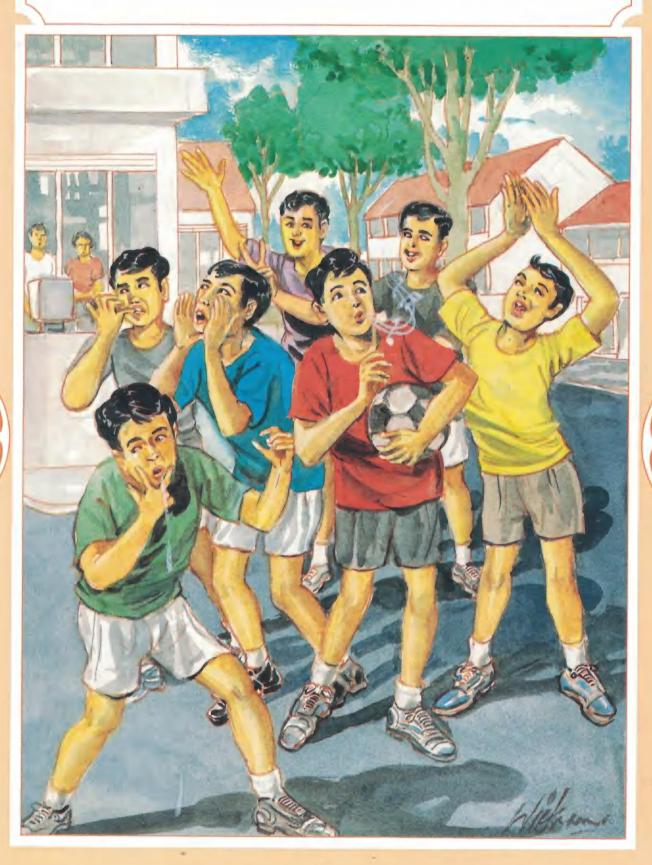
### **Boisterous Behaviour**

It is a bad habit to bite your nails. While one is walking on the road or passing by houses, one should not whistle, sing or shout.

# 胡闹

咬指甲是一种坏习惯。在行走时经过别人的屋子不要 吹口哨、唱歌或喧闹。

නියපොතු හැපීම, ගෙදරක් අසලින් යන විට සිවුරුගන් කිරීම හා පාරේ කැකෝ ගැසීම නරක පුරුදුය.



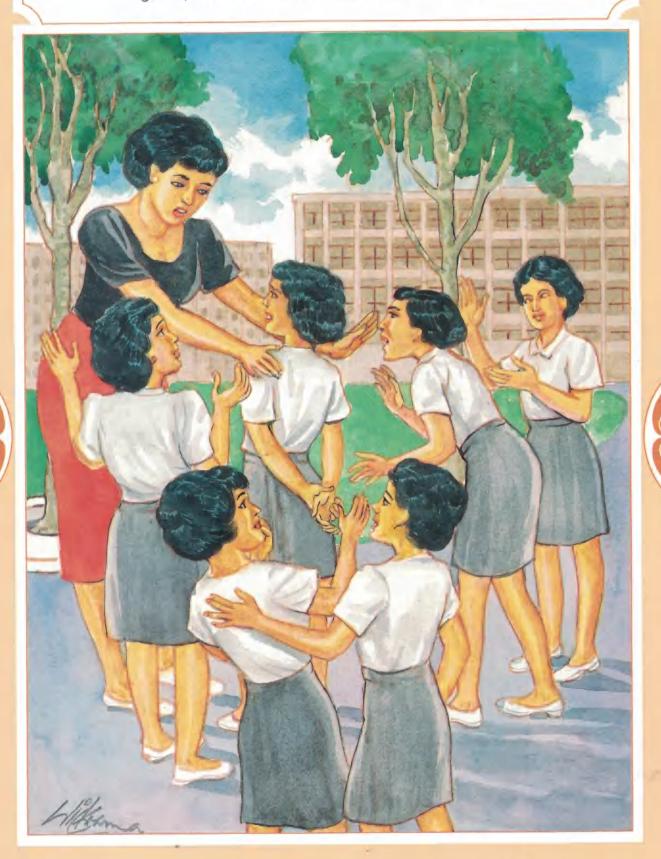
# Anwser when Asked

Dear Children, if someone raises a question at others, do not answer the question. If the question is directed at you, then answer it in the best possible way.

# 及时回答

不要回答不是向你提出的问题. 以最好的方式回答向你提出的问题.

වෙන කෙනෙකුගෙන් ඇසූ පුශ්නයකට ඔබ පිළිතුරු දිය යුතු නොවේ. පුශ්නය අසන්නේ ඔබගෙන් නම්, එයට හැකි තරම් හොඳින් පිළිතුරු දෙන්න.



### **Answer with Politeness**

When a teacher, a parent or an adult asks you a question, you should stand up to answer the question. This is being polite.

**礼貌的回答** 当老师、家长及其他人向你发问时,你必须站起来回答问题。这是一种礼貌。

දරුවෙනි, ගුරුවරයෙකු හෝ දෙමාපියන් හෝ වැඩිහිටියෙකු හෝ යමක් චිමසූ විට, නැගී සිට එයට පිළිතුරු දිය යුතුයි. මෙය විනිත ගතියකි.

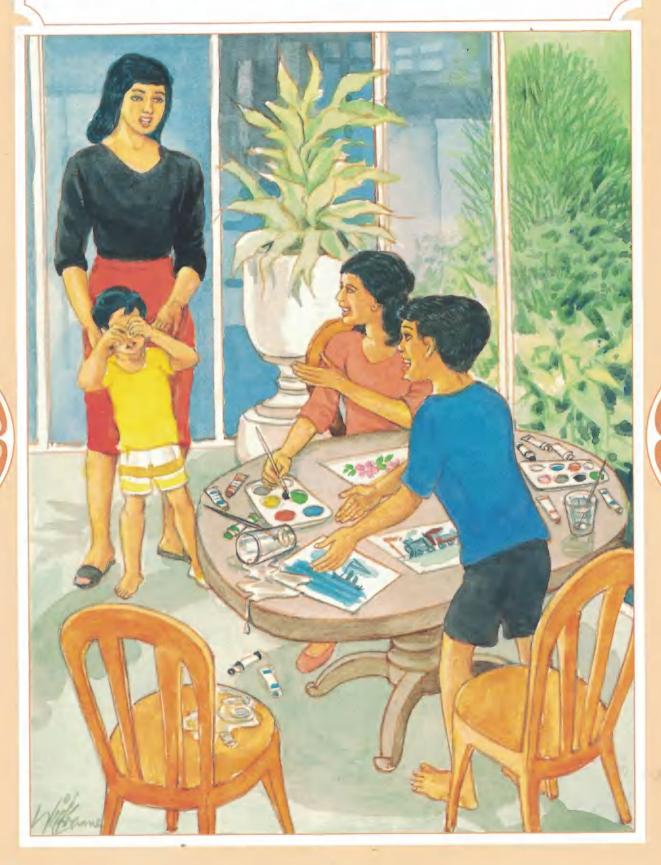


# Honesty

When your parents or teachers question you on your wrongdoing, answer them without concealing the truth.

**诚实** 当父母或老师责问有关你的错误时,要诚实、不隐瞒的回答他们。

තමා කළ වරදක් ගැන දෙමාපියන් හෝ ගුරුවරු පුශ්න කළ විට, සතසය සගවා නොගෙන පිළිතුරු දෙන්න.



# **Determination and Endurance**

One must study with determination and overcome any difficulties one may have to face. If you study diligently despite all difficulties, you will be able to achieve success in life.

决心和耐心 当你面对困难时,努力下决心克服,你下决心与努力的学习,忍受一切困难,你将在社会上获得成功。

දැඩි උත්සාහයෙන් ඉගෙණීම කළයුතු අතර බාධක ජයගත යුතුය. අපහසුකම් හා බාධක මැඩ උගතහොත් මතු ජීවිතය සාර්ථක කරගත හැක.

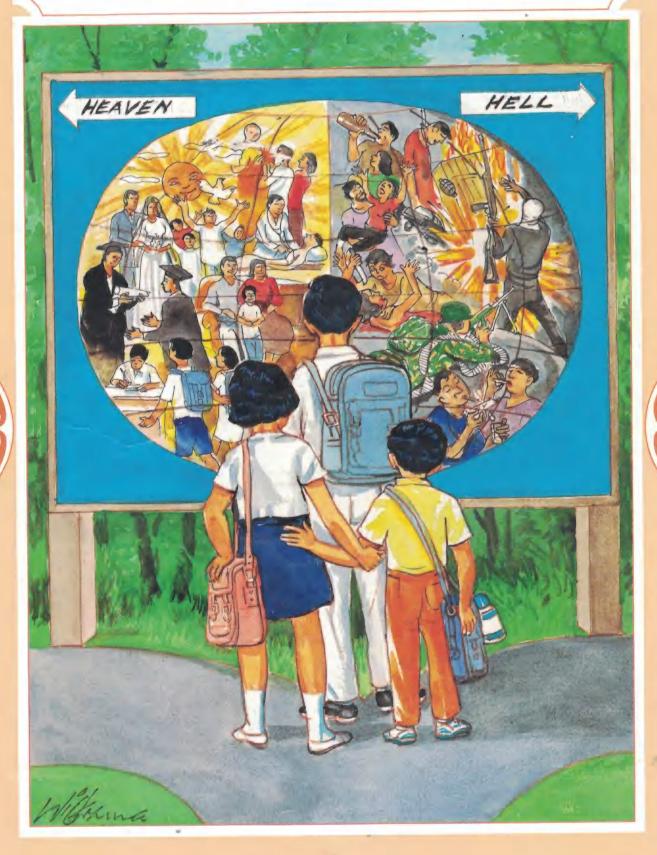


### Good and Bad

The world is divided into good and bad. With this in mind, do only good things.

**好与坏** 这世界划分为好与坏,要了解这一点,只做好事。

ලෝකය, හොඳ-නරක වශයෙන් බෙදී තිබේ. මෙය දැනගෙන හොඳ දේ පමණක් කරන්න.

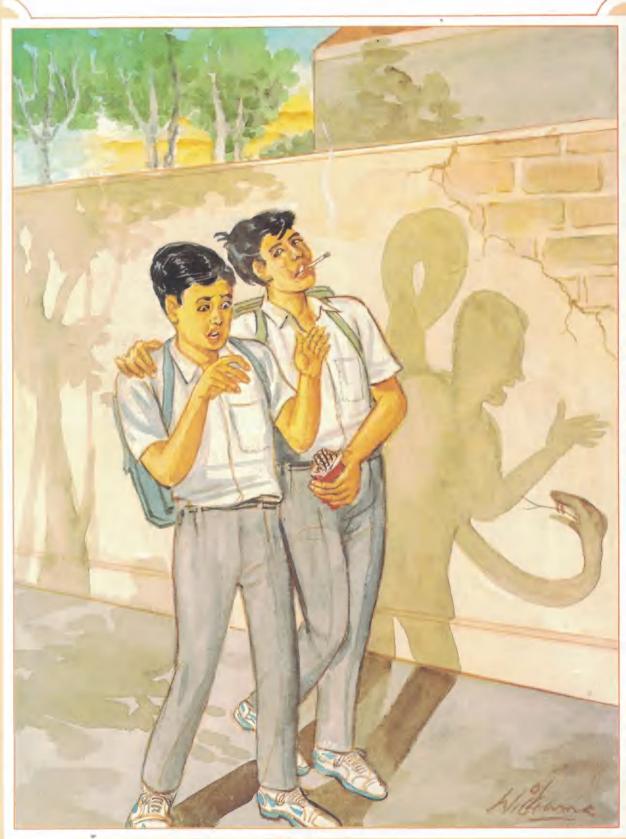


### **Bad Associates**

Never mix with bad or wicked people. Associating with unscrupulous people is like using poison.

**坏同伴** 不要与邪恶的人在一起。和不择手段的人在一起就好象在服用毒药。

නරක අය හා සමග කිසි විටෙකත් ආශුයට නොයන්න. නරක අය ආශුය කිරීම විෂ පාවිච්චි කිරීම වැනිය.





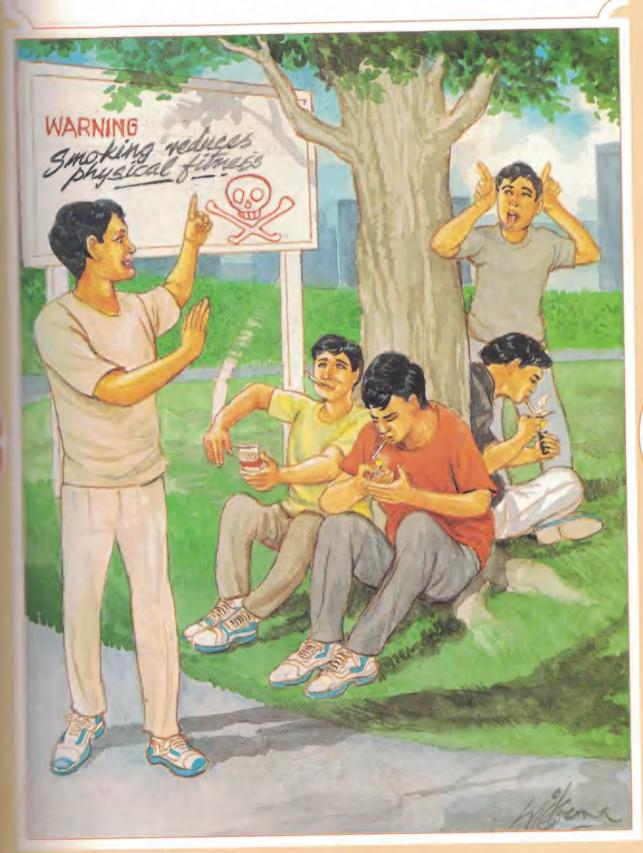
# Smoking and Addiction to Drugs

Whether under peer pressure or otherwise, you must never smoke or consume drugs. Do not get addicted to these bad habits, which will spoil your whole life.

# 抽烟和染上毒瘾

在朋友的压力下或其他原因。你不可以染上抽烟和吸毒的坏习惯。

මිතුරන්ගේ බලපෑම නිසා හෝ වෙන අන් හේතුවක් නිසා හෝ කිසි විටෙකත් දුම්පානය කළ යුතු නොවේ. මේ නරක පුරුදුවලට ඇබ්බැහි නොවන්න.





### Illness

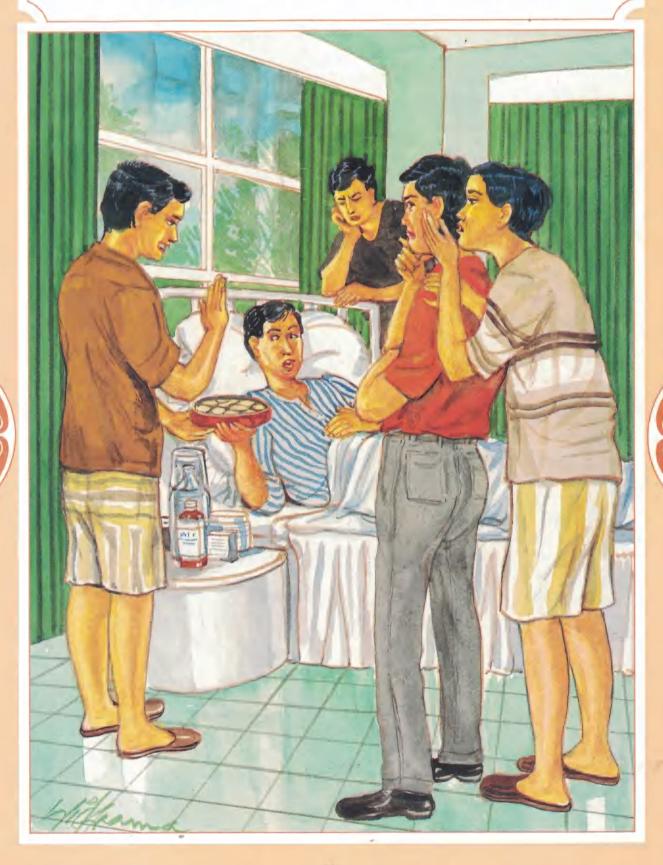
When you are ill, you must take special care of yourself. Otherwise your illness may worsen. Do not share your food with others when you are ill.

Do not be frightened of the sick or look sad in their presence.

### 生病

当你生病时,你必须特别照顾自己.要不然你的病情会加重.生病时不要和别人一同进餐,不要畏惧病人.不要在他们的面前表示忧伤.

රෝගී වූ විට සැළකිලිමත් නොවුවහොත් රෝගය උත්සන්න වේ. රෝගීව සිට කෑම කා ඉතිරිය අන් අයට නොදෙන්න. රෝගීන්ට බිය විය යුතු නොවන්නාක් මෙන්ම ඔවුන් ඉදිරියේ දුක් නොවන්න.



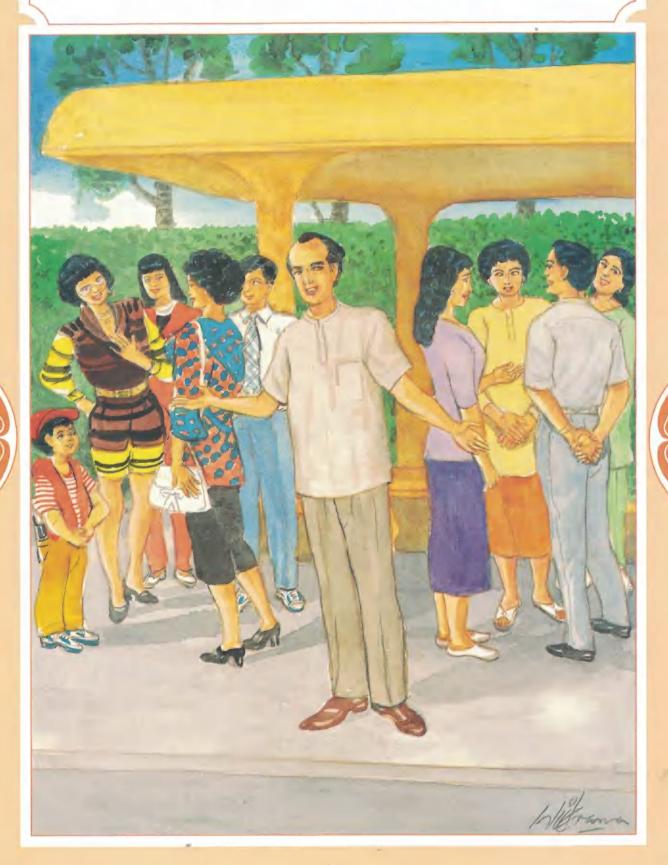
### **Befitting Attire**

Do not force your perents to spend unnecessary on clothes and other accessories.

Dress in clothes that are proper. Be moderate in everything.

**适宜的衣着** 在衣着上不要太浪费。选择适合你年龄的衣着。不要穿的太夸张。

නුසුදුසු ඇඳුම් ආදී දෑ ඉල්ලා දෙමාපියන්ට කරදර නොකරන්න. වයසට ඔබිනා ඇඳුම් අඳින්න. හැම දෙයකදීම මැදිපිළිවෙත අනුගමනය කරන්න.



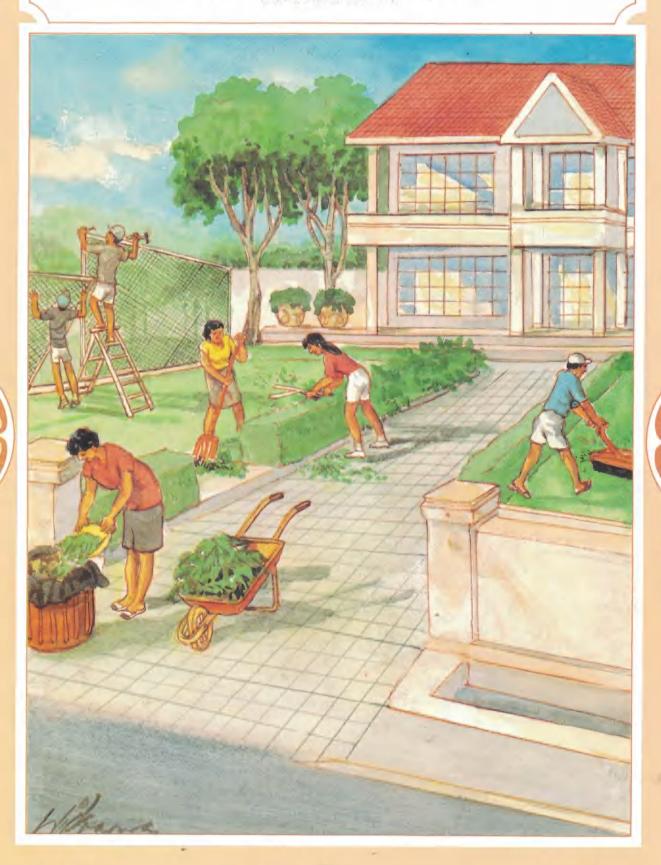
### Keep your Environment Clean and Green

Do not allow garbage to accumulate around your house. Keep your garden clean and neat. Protect your garden with fences so that stray cats and other animals cannot come in to ruin your garden.

#### 保持环境清洁与翠绿

不要让垃圾堆满你的家。保持花园清洁与翠绿。用篱笆将花园围起来, 避免野猫、野狗或其他动物破坏你的花园。

ඔබගේ නිවෙස අවට හා ගෙවත්ත පිරිසිදුව තබාගන්න. දඩාවතේ යන සතුන්ගෙන් තමන්ගේ ගෙවත්තට හානියක් නොවීමට වග බලාගන්න.



#### **Distress**

Everybody wants comfort. No one likes to suffer or feel unhappy. You should not cause distress to others while trying to comfort yourself.

Do to others what is fit and suitable for yourself.

#### 受苦

每个人都想要舒服,没有人喜欢受苦和不开心。在保护自己时不要让别人受苦,做一些恰当和适合自己的事。

හැමෝම සැපට කැමතියි. කිසිවෙක් දුක හෝ අසතුට නොපතයි. ඔබ මෙන්ම අන් අයත් සතුට හා සැපත කැමති බව සළකා ඔබගේ සතුට සඳහා අන් අයට කරදර නොකරන්න.



#### Introduction

# **Question and Answer**

about Action and its Outcome



o the child, the whole world is totally new. He finds it difficult to make any sense out of what he sees and what he experiences. The eventual outcome of this is the child's inclination to ask endless questions. We have utilised that childish tendency here to show the child that a good act will bring about a good result. In this book, a whole series of questions is asked about moral issues.

The questions and the answers to them are formulated in the simplest possible language.

While teaching the reality of life to children, they are shown that if they expect good results, their actions must invariably be good. This method is adopted as it is the easiest way to demonstrate to the child that there is a link between cause and effect. Some of these questions may have already occurred in the minds of children.

But the children do not have the capacity to articulate them effectively. Here they are spelt out clearly and the questions and answers are supported with telling illustrative matter that will help the child to understand the issues clearly. In Buddhist thought, action and its outcome form a central concern. Understanding the relationship between cause and effect is quite essential if one wants to make a deep study of Buddhist thought. These simple questions and the equally simple answers to them, will make the child understand the link that exists between action and result.

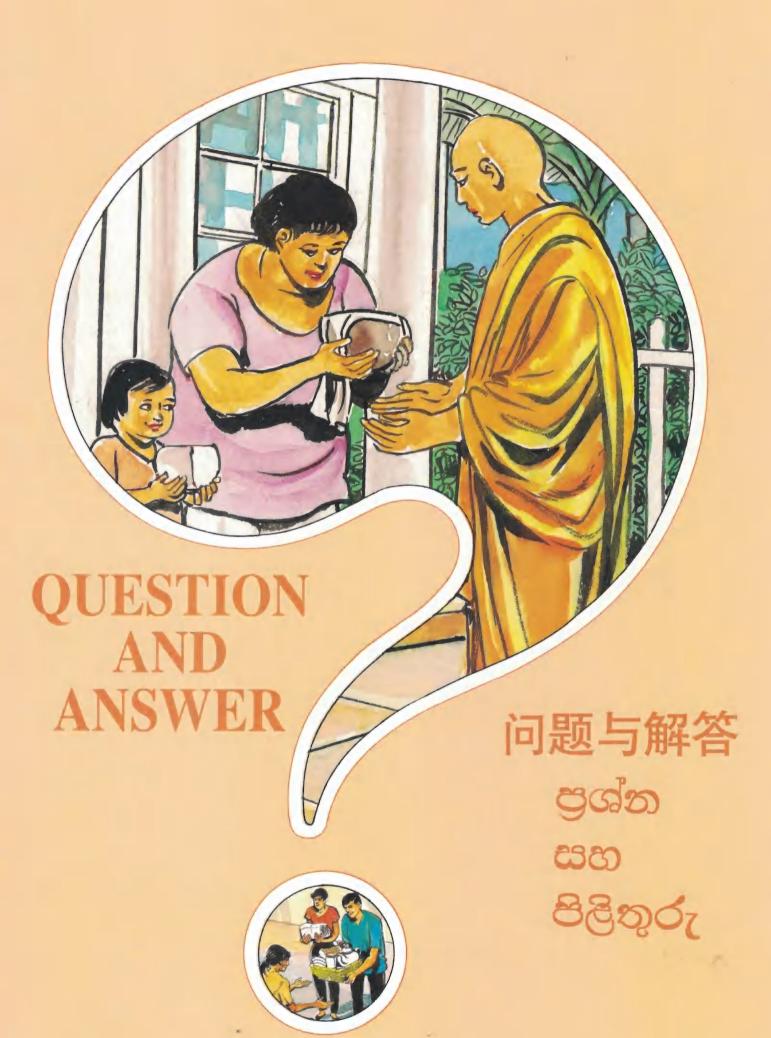
Ven. Weragoda Sarada Maha Thero

Singapore Buddhist Meditation Centre

1, Jalan Mas Puteh

Singapore 128607.

17th May 1997





# **Action and Results**

Bad deeds get bad results. Similarly, good deeds bring good results.

# 因和果

恶有恶报,善有善报。

නරක කියාවේ පුතිඵලය නරක වන්නාක් මෙන්ම, යහපත් කියාවේ පුතිඵලයද යහපත්වේ.



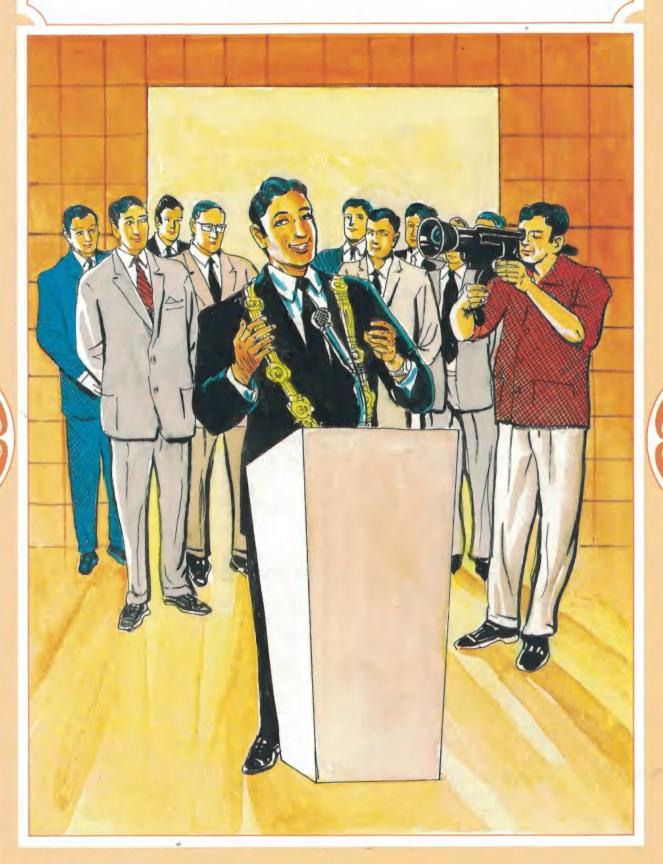
# Fortune

Why are you fortunate in this life?

# 财富

今生幸福是何原因?

ඔබ අද වාසනාවන්ත ජීවිතයක් ගත කරන්නේ ඇයි?



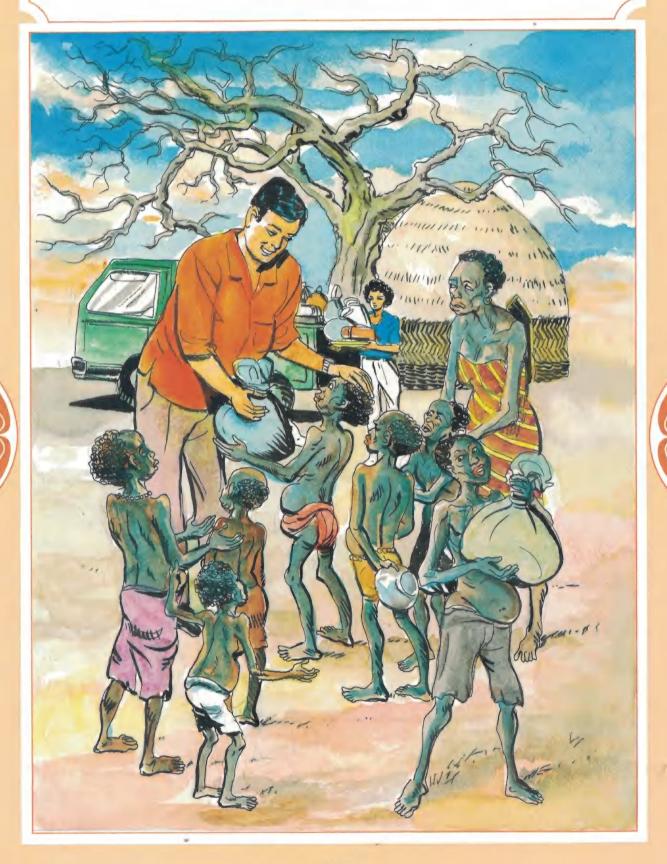
### **Past Merit**

Because you have done meritorious deeds in the past.

# 过去的功德

因为你过去世有造善业.

පෙර ආත්මයේදී පින් කළ නිසයි



#### Rich - Poor

Why are some people very rich while others are extremely poor?

### 富有 - 贫穷

为何有些人很富裕而其他人却非常穷?

ඇතැම් අය ඉතා ධනවත් වන්නේත් තවත් ඇතැමුන් ඉතාම දිළිඳු වන්නේත් ඇයි?



# Charity

Some are very rich because they practised charity in previous births.

### 慈善

他们富裕是因为前世他们热心于慈善事业.

ඇතැම් අය ඉතාම ධනවත් වන්නේ ඔවුන් ගිය ආත්මවලදී බොහෝ පින් කළ නිසයි.



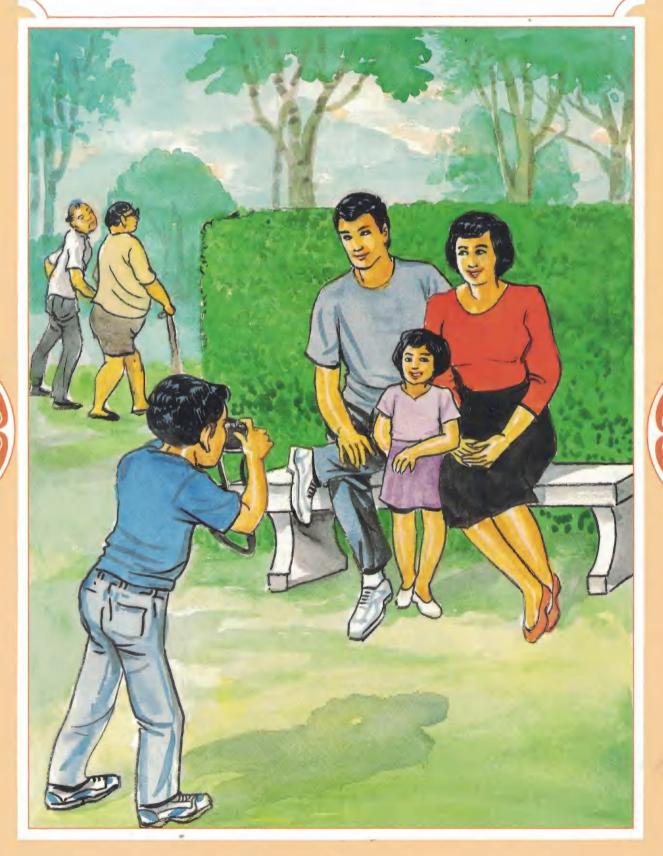
# Happiness

Why do you have a happy and harmoniuos family life?

# 快乐

今世为何能拥有快乐及和谐的家庭生活?

ඔබ පීතිමත් සාමකාමී ශෘහ ජීවිතයක් ගත කිරීමට හේතුව ඇයි?



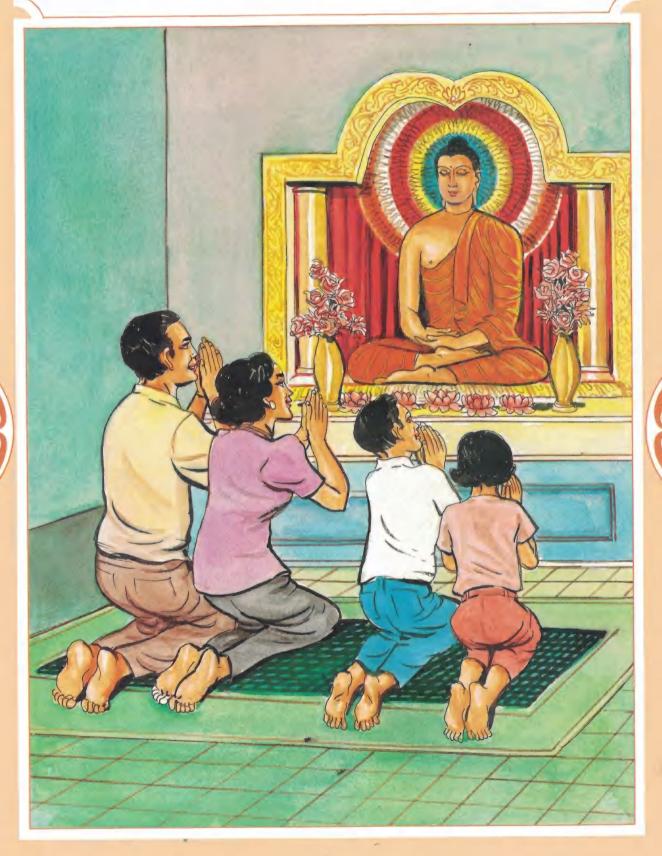
# Buddha - Worship

Because in your previous life, you dressed neatly and worshipped the Buddha with a pure heart.

### 礼敬佛陀

因为你在过去世,穿着整齐并以清净的心凡敬佛陀。

ඒ, ඔබ ඉහත ආත්මයේදී ඉතා පිරිසිදු ලෙස ඇඳ-පැළඳ පිවිතුරු හදාතිව බුදුන් වැන්ඳ නිසයි.



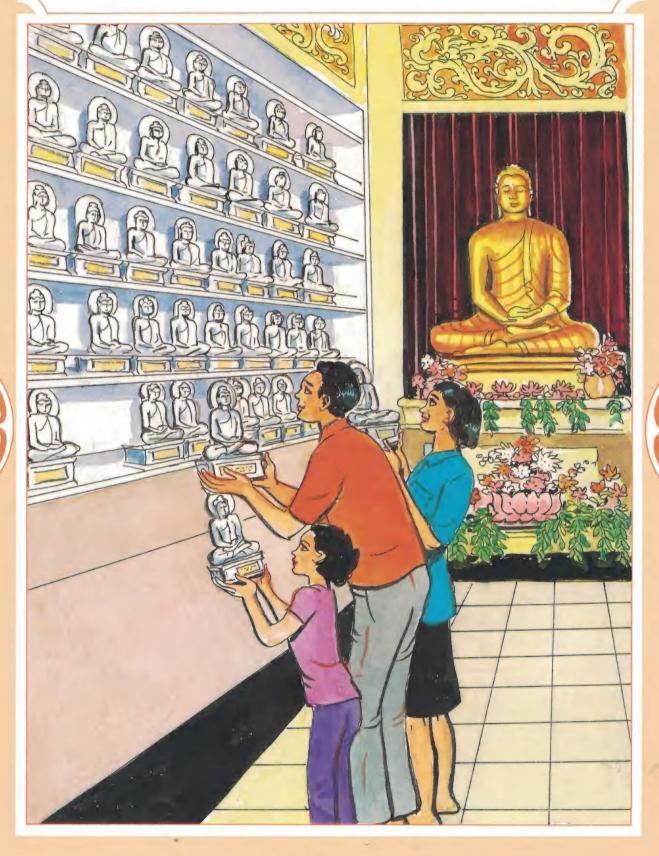
# **Buddha Images**

Why is it good to offer Buddha Images to a Monastery?

# 佛像

供养寺院內的佛像有什么好处?

පන්සලකට බුදු පිළිම පූජා කිරීමෙන් ලැබෙන සෙත කවරේ ද?



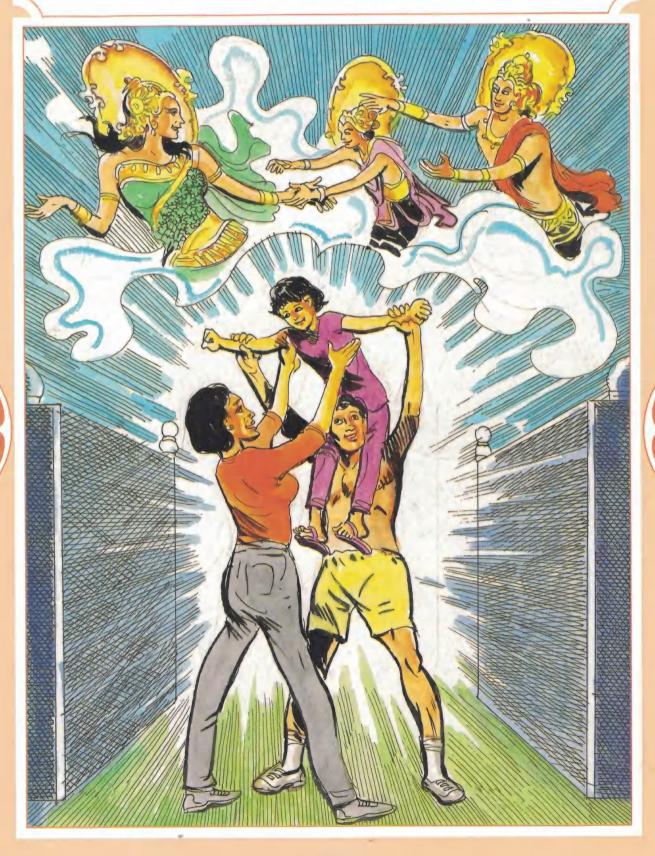
#### Merit

Because of this meritorious act, you will have a life of good health and great wealth, as well as be blessed with handsome and wise children.

# 功德

因此善行,你会得到长寿、财富、美貌和有智慧的孩子。

බුදු පිළිමයක් පිදීමෙන් නිරෝගී යහපත් දිවියක් ලබා ගත හැක. එසේම, පියකරු බුද්ධිමත් දරුවන් ලැබීමේ භාගපයද උදාවේ.



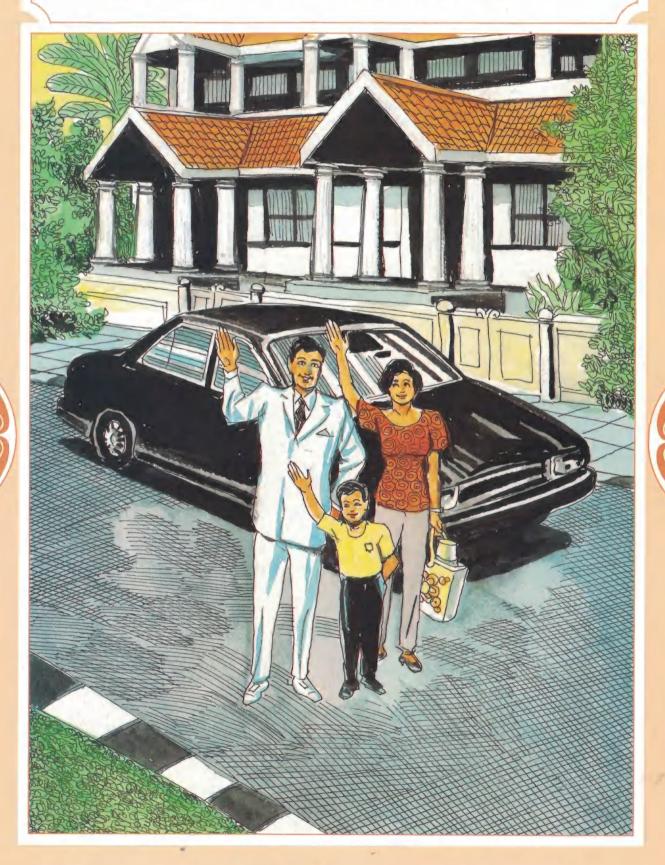
### Travel

Why do you have comfortable means of transport that enable you to travel in luxury?

#### 旅游

你为何有舒适的交通工具供你奢侈的旅游?

ඔබට සුබෝපභෝගී ලෙස ගමන් බිමන් යා හැකිවන පරිදි සුව පහසු රථවාහන ලැබුනේ ඇයි?



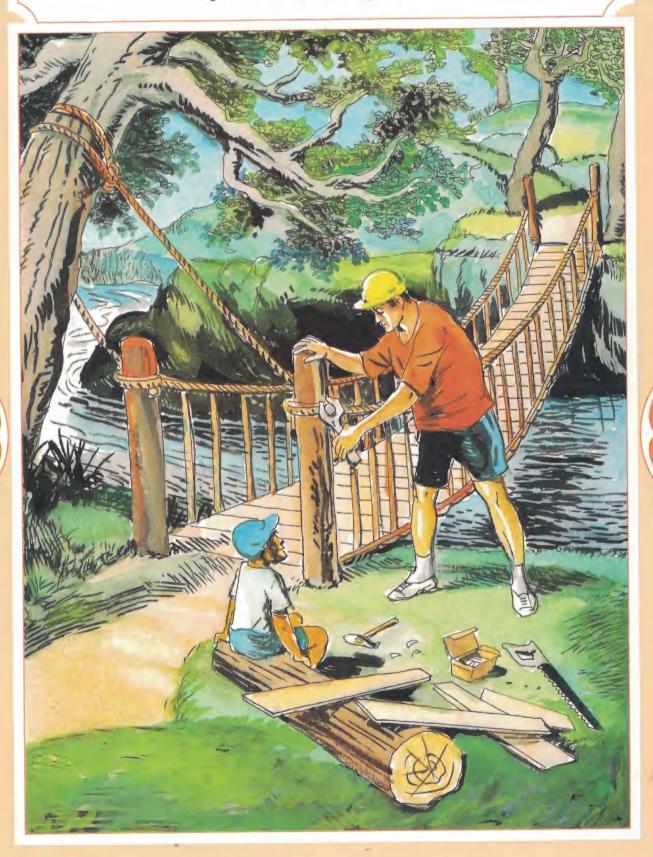
#### Social Work

This is because you did socially beneficial work such as repairing roads and building bridges.

# 社会工作

这是因为你做了有益社会的工作,如:造桥修路.

එයට හේතුව නම් ඔබ ගිය ආත්මයේදී පාරවල් පුතිසංස්කරණය කිරීම, පාලම් තැනීම වැනි සමාජ සේවා ඉටුකොට තිබීමයි.



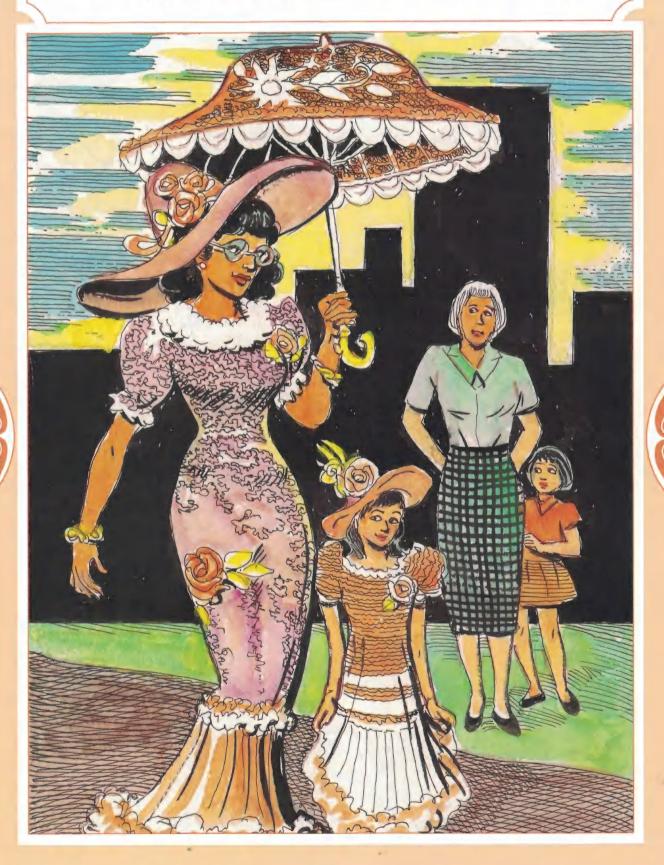
# **Finery**

Why are you able to get all the fine clothes you want in great variety, while some do not even have rags?

# 服装

为何你能拥有许多美丽的服装,而其他人连破头巾都没有?

ඔබට කැමති විදියේ විසිතුරු ඇඳුම්-පැළඳුම් ලැබෙන්නේත් සමහරුන්ට වැරහැලිවත් නොලැබෙන්නේත් ඇයි?



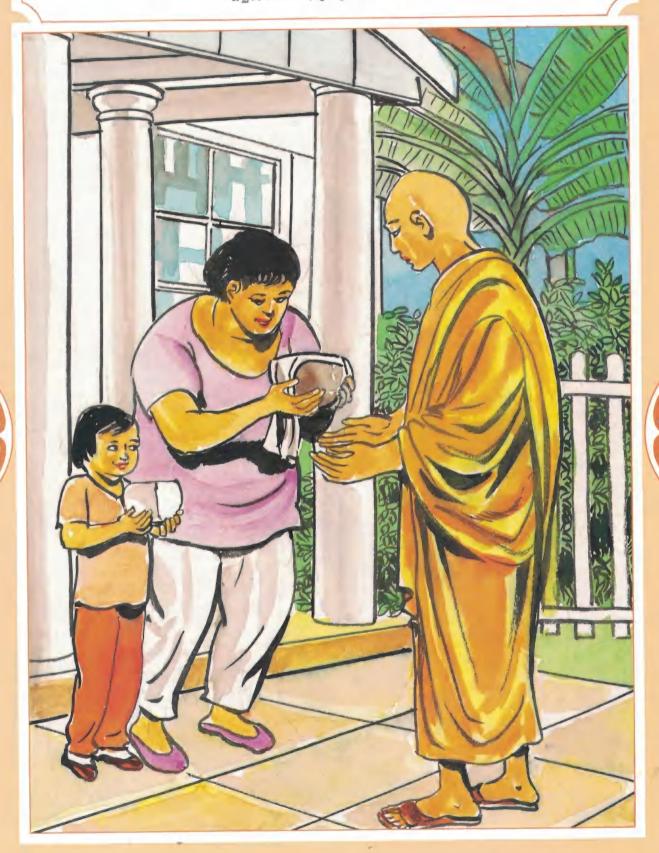
# Offerings to Monks

Because you offered robes and other requirements to monks, recluses and others in need.

# 供僧

因为你供养袈裟及其他必需品给僧人、隐士和其他有需要的人.

එයට හේතුව ඔබ ගිය ආත්මයේදී තික්ෂූන්වහන්සේලාට, තවුසන්ට, හා දුප්පත් අයට අවශප සිවුරු පිරිකර ආදිය දන් දී තිබීමයි.



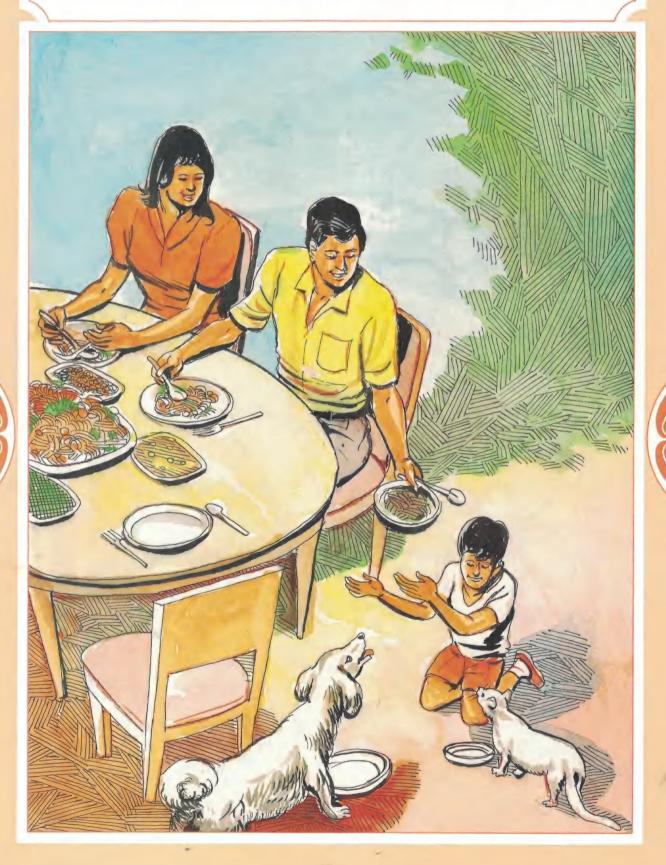
### Good Food

Why do you have delicious good food while, many others go hungry?

### 美食

为何你能拥有富足的美食而其他人却挨饿?

බොහෝ දෙනා නිරාතාරව සිටියදී ඔබට රසැති පුණීත ආහාර-පාන ලැබෙන්නේ ඇයි?



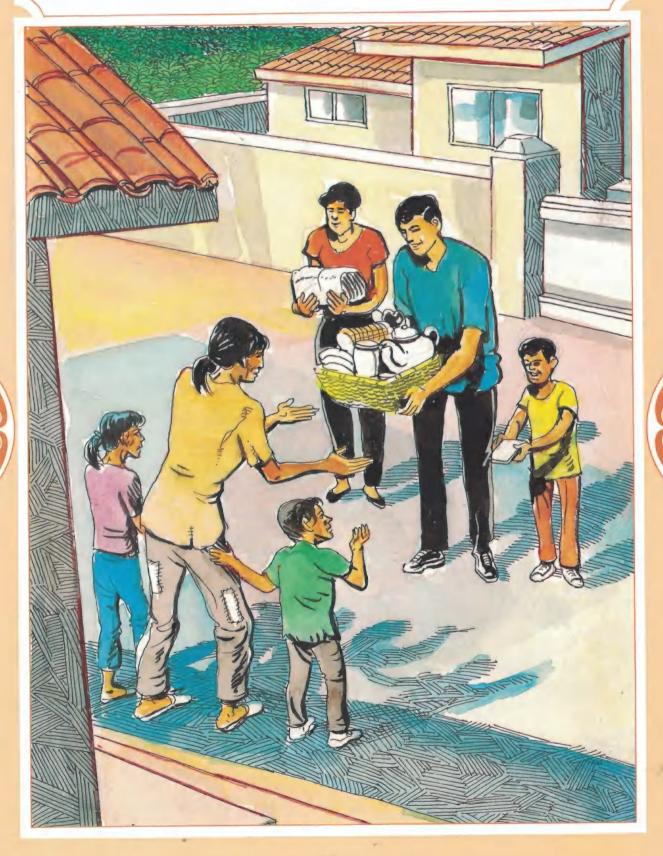
# Giving

Because in your past life, you gave food to those who were hungry.

# 布施

因为你在前世布施食物给挨饿的人。

මෙයට හේතුව නම් ඔබ ගිය ආත්මයේදී කුසගින්නෙන් පෙළෙන අයට ආහාර-පාන දී තිබිමයි.



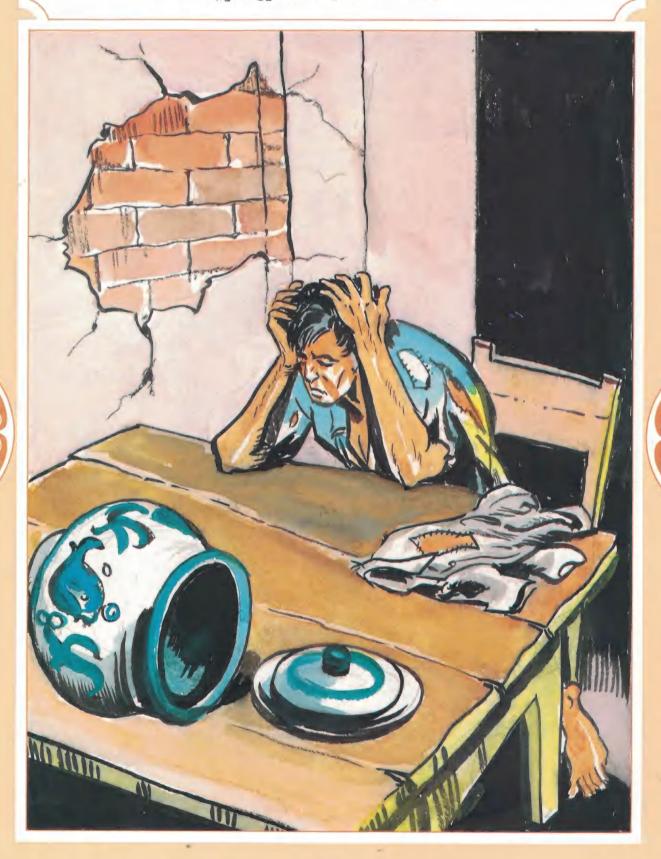
# **Poverty**

Why do some people starve and do not have sufficient clothes to wear in the present life?

# 贫穷

为何有些人今生要挨饿和没有足够的衣服穿?

සමහරුන්ට මේ ජීවිතයේදී නිරාහාරව සිටින්නට වන්නේත්, හරිගැටි ඇදුම්-පැළඳුම් පවා නොලැබෙන්නේ මක් නිසාද?



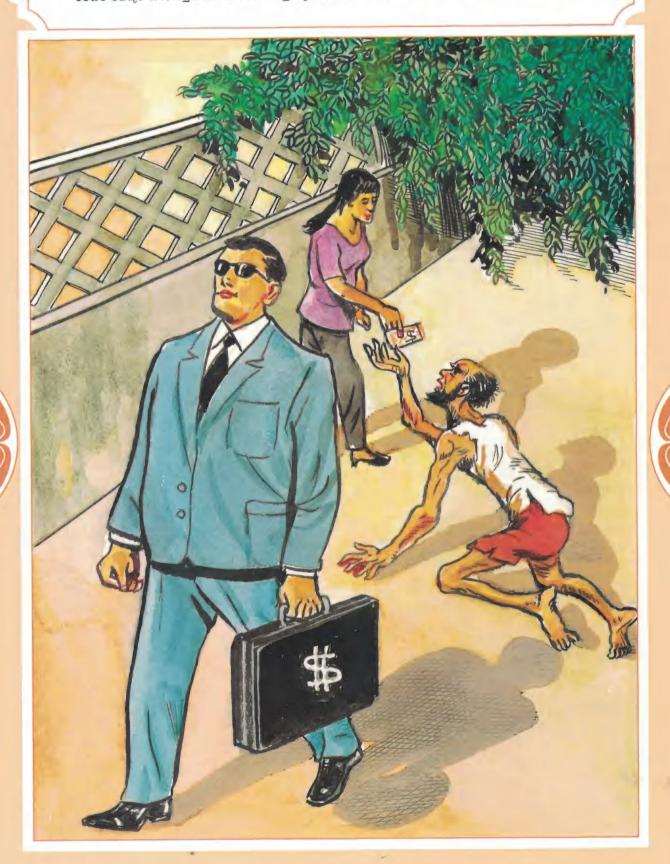
#### Selfishness

Because they did not share their wealth and other possessions with those in need.

### 自私

因为他们不愿意与不幸的人分享自己的财富和所拥有的.

මෙයට හේතුව නම්, ඔවුන් සිය ධනයත් සෙසු දේත් අග-හිගකම් ඇති අය හා සමග බෙද-හද නොගැනීමයි.



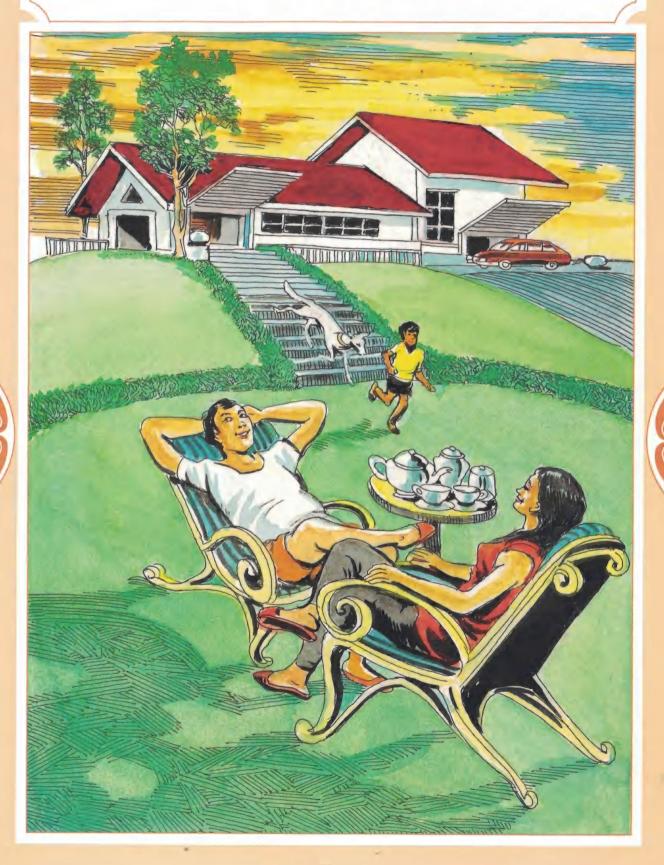
# **Rich Family**

What is the reason for one to be born into a rich family, enabling one to enjoy wealth and good fortune?

### 富裕之家

一个人为什么会出生在富裕之家,使他能享尽荣华富贵?

යමෙකු ධනවත් පවුලක ඉපිද යස ඉසුරු හා සැප සම්පත් ලබන්නේ මක් නිසාද?



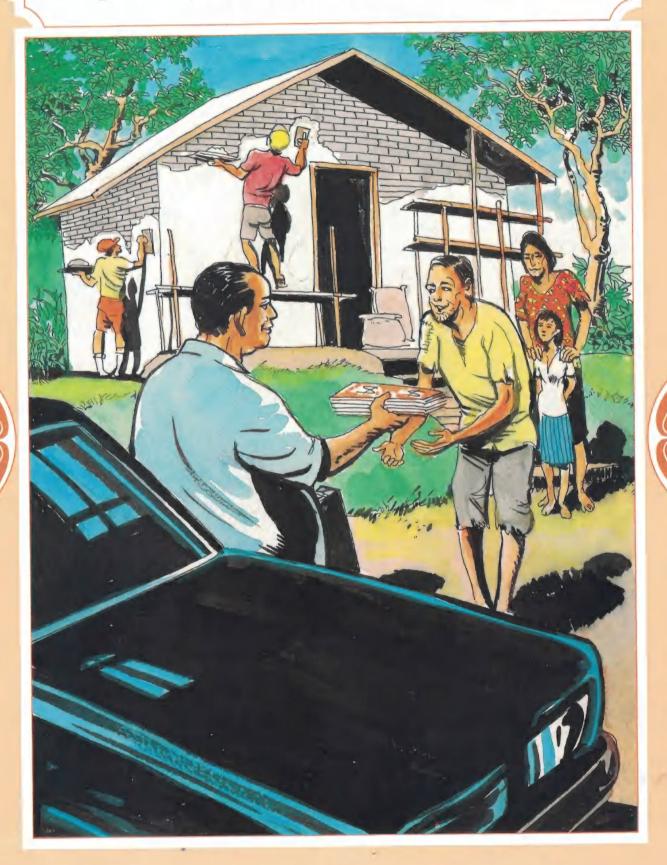
# Help

Because he has practised charity in his previous life and shared what he had with those in need.

#### 帮助

因为你在前世做慈善事业, 并与他人分享自己所拥有的.

ඔහු ගිය ආත්මයේදී දනට-පීනට දුන් නිසාත්, තමන් සතු දේ අන් අය හා සමග බෙද-හද ගත් නිසාත්ය.



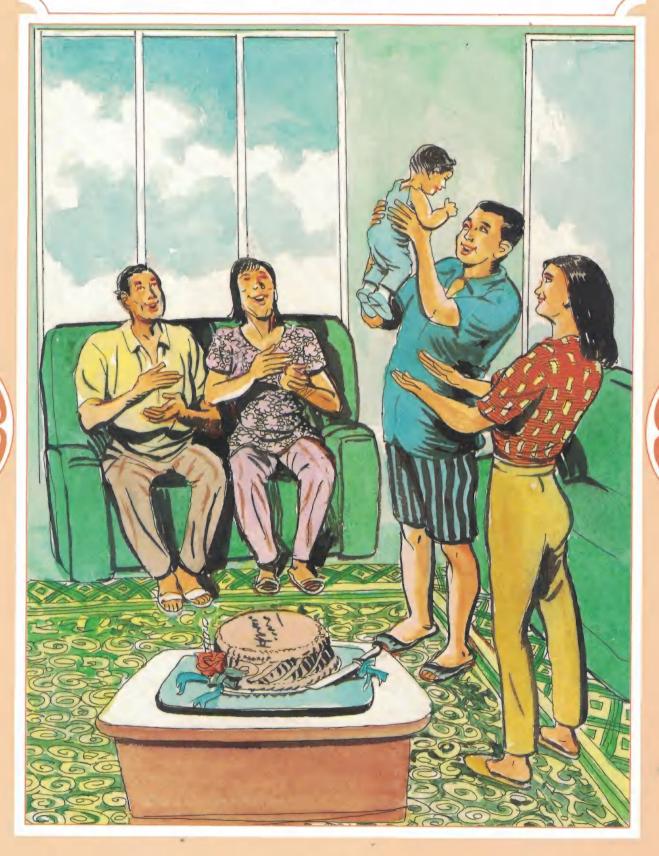
#### Luck

Why is your life so stable, happy, prosperous, fortunate, and blessed with a happy family of wise children?

#### 幸运

为何你的生活稳定、快乐、成功和幸运,有个儿女成群的幸福家庭?

භාගපමත්, ඉසුරුමත්, සැප සම්පත් සහිත දිවියක් හා දු-දරුවන් සහිත හොඳ පවුලක් ලැබගන්නට ඔබට වාසනාව ලැබුණේ කෙසේද?



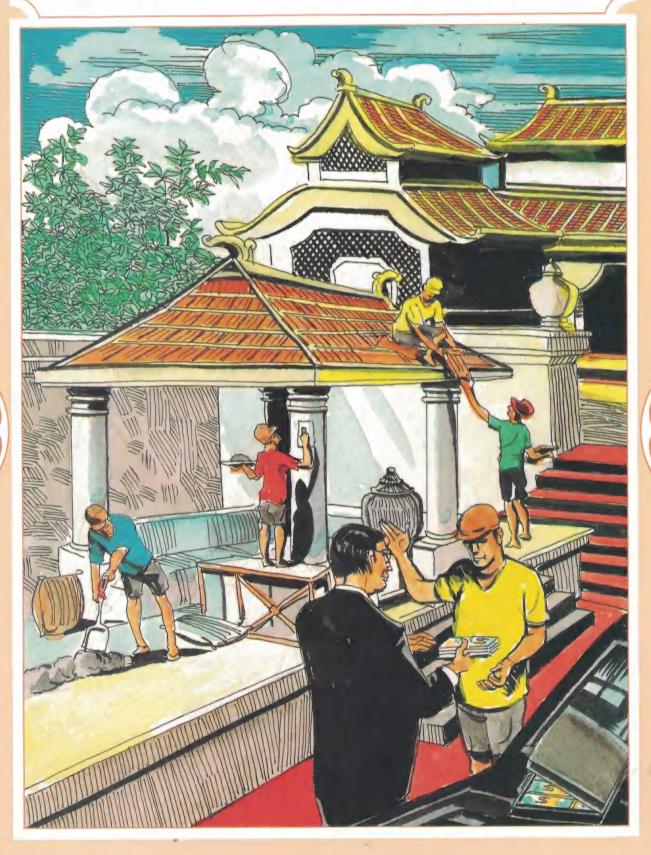
# **Temples**

Because you have helped to build temples, schools and monasteries for people to worship.

### 寺庙

因为你帮助建造学校和寺庙供人礼拜.

ඔබ ගිය ආත්මයේදී පන්සල් විහාරාරාම තනා තැබූ නිසාත් පාසැල් ආදී පොදු තැන් ඉදිකළ නිසාත්ය.



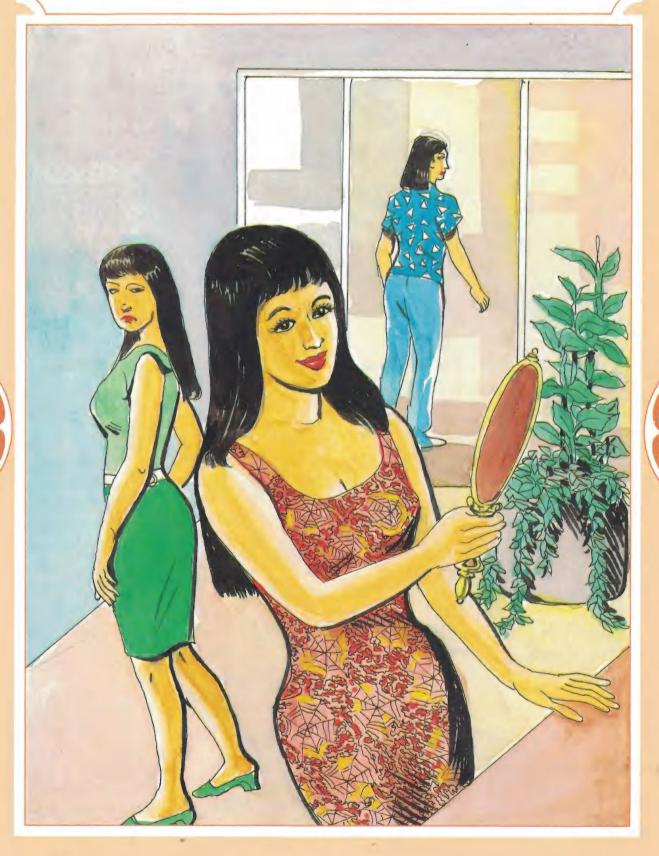
# **Good Appearance**

What is the secret of you being so pretty and handsome in this life?

#### 俊俏

什么秘诀使你今生长得美丽和英俊?

ඔබ මේ ආත්මයේදී මේ තරම් පෙනුමැති පියංකර පුද්ගලයෙකු වූයේ කෙසේද?



#### **Flowers**

Because you offered flowers to the Buddha and did not have ill-will or hatred towards others.

### 鲜花

因为你以鲜花供佛,同时对他人没有敌意和嗔恨心.

ඔබ තුණුරුවන්ට මල්-පහන් පූජා කළ නිසාත්, ඔබ කිසිවෙකුට වෛර හා කෝධ නොකළ නිසාත්ය.



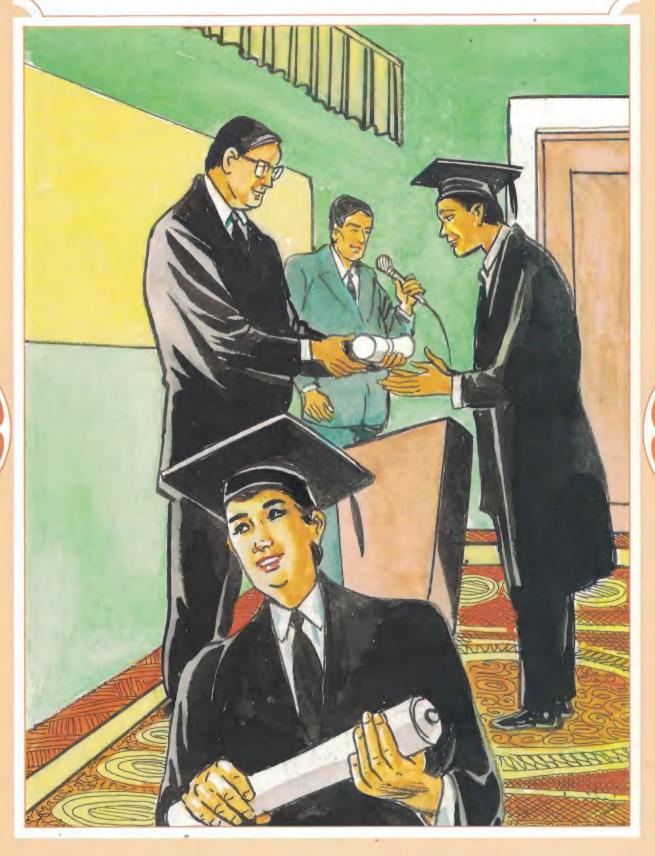
### Wisdom

What has made you more intelligent and wiser than many others in this life?

# 智慧

为什么你的今生比别人更聪明和有智慧?

ඔබ මේ ආත්මයේදී අන් බොහෝ අයට වඩා බුද්ධිමත් හා පුඥා සම්පන්න වූයේ මක්නිසාද?



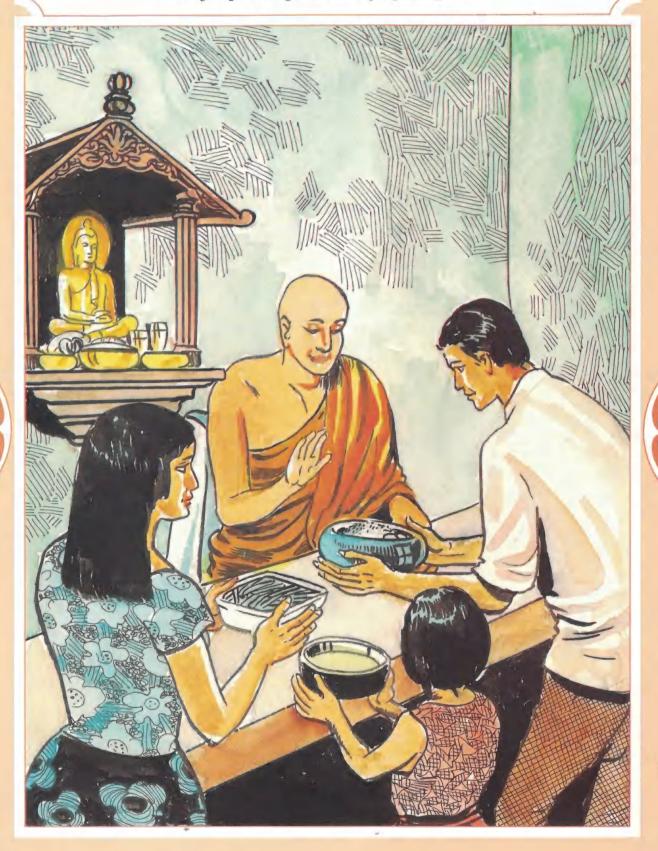
# Help Buddhism

Because you helped monks, religious persons and scholars to spread the word of the Buddha and his moral teachings.

### 协助佛教

因为你协助僧众、教士和学者弘扬佛法和推广佛教道德观。

ඔබ භික්ෂුන් වහන්සේලාට උපාසක උපාසිකාවන්ට හා බෞද්ධ උගතුන්ට බෞද්ධ සදාචාර ධම් පුචාරය කිරීම සඳහා උපකාරී වූ හෙයිනි.



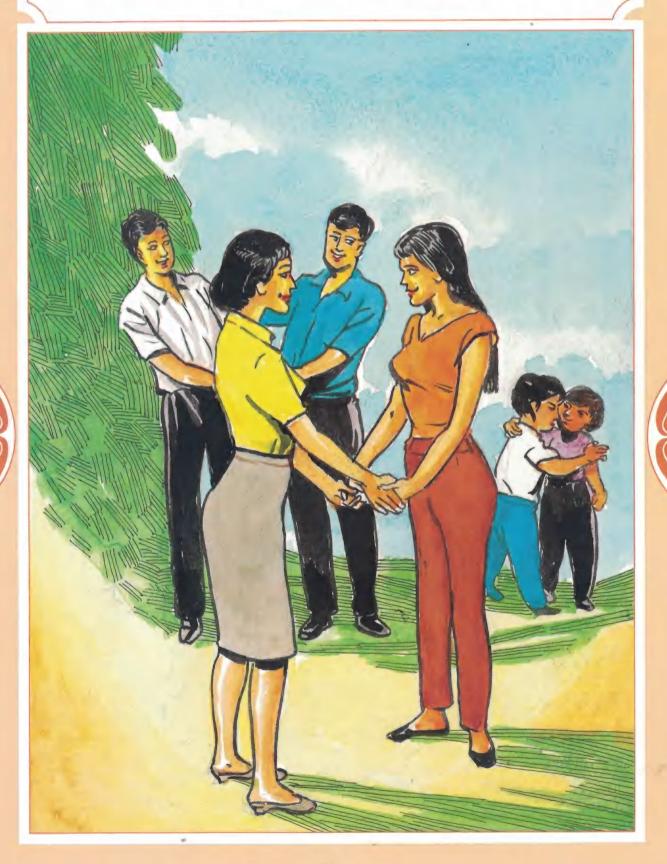
# **Popularity**

Why are you so popular among your friends and liked by all wherever you go?

# 受欢迎

何你能在朋友群中受欢迎, 到处受人赞赏?

ඔබ, ඔබගේ මිතුරන් අතර ජනපුිය වී සිටින්නේත්, ගිය ගිය තැන ඔබ ජනාදරය ලබන්නේත් මක් නිසාද?



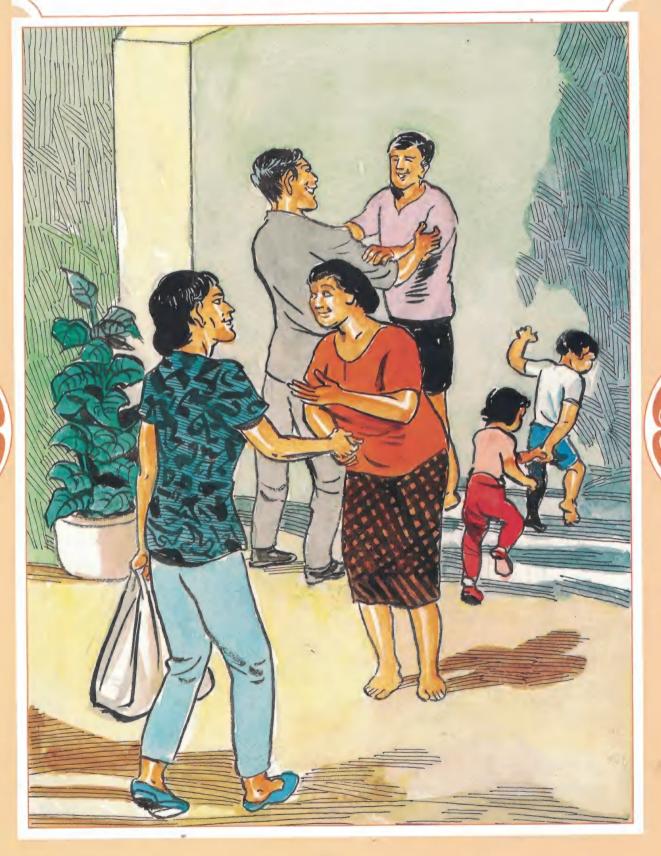
#### Love

Because you showed loving-kindness towards others in your previous life and did not have harmful thoughts of anyone.

### 爱心

因为你在过去世以爱心对待他人,而且对任何人都没有伤害之心。

මෙයට හේතුව නම්, ඔබ ගිය ආත්මයේදී අනුනට මෛතුි කළ නිසාත් කිසිවෙකු කෙරෙහි නපුරු සිතුවිලි ඇති කර නොගත් නිසාත්ය.



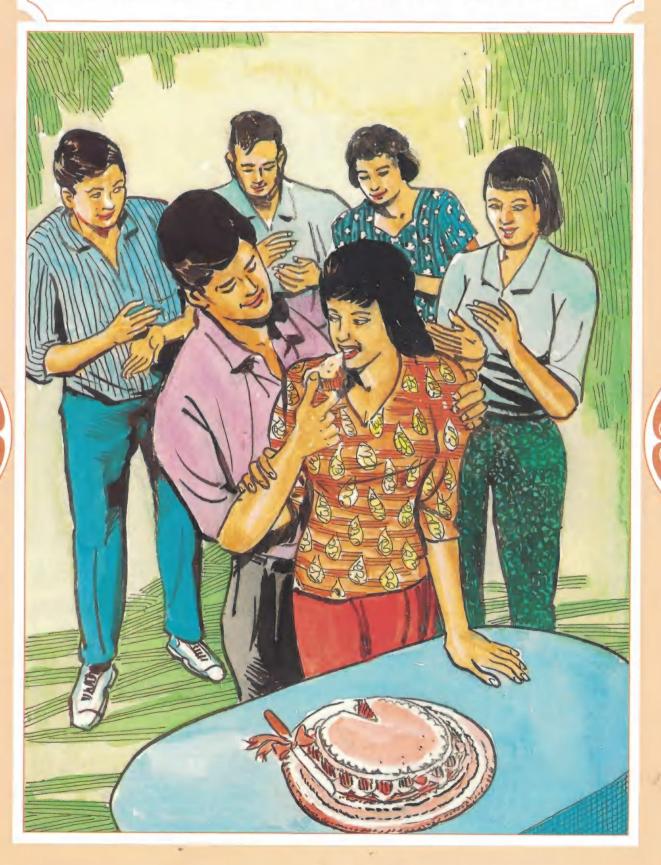
#### Husband - Wife

Why do some husbands and wives live happily together while some couples fight with one another?

#### 夫妻

何有些夫妻能过着幸福的生活,而有些却整天争吵?

ඇතැම් අඹු සැමියන් නිතර අඬ දබර කරගන්නේත්, ඇතැමුන් සාමයෙන් හා සතුටෙන් ජීවත්වන්නේත් ඇයි?



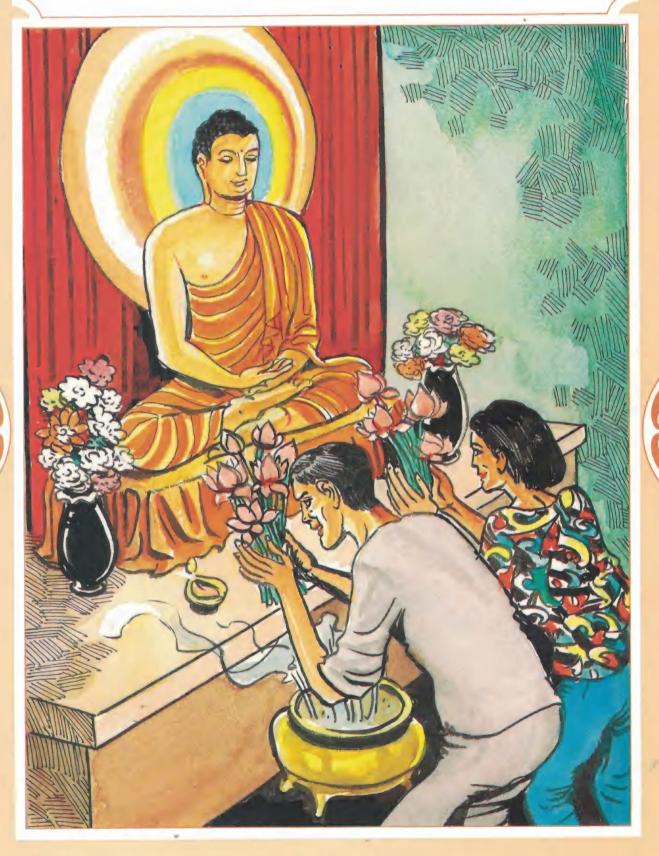
#### **Past Births**

Because these happy couples have lived together for many births practising meritorious deeds together.

# 过去世

因为这些幸福的夫妻在多次的过去世一起缔造善业。

මේ වාසනාවන්ත අඹු-සැමියන් සංසාරයේ දිගුකලක් පින් දහම් කරමින් එක්ව ජීවත්වු නිසාය.



# **Orphans**

Why do some people live happy long years with both their parents?

# 孤儿

为何有人能在父母长期照顾下快乐地成长?

සමහරු තමන්ගේ දෙමාපියන් සමග බොහෝ කලක් සතුටින් සමගියෙන් වාසය කරන්නේ ඇයි?



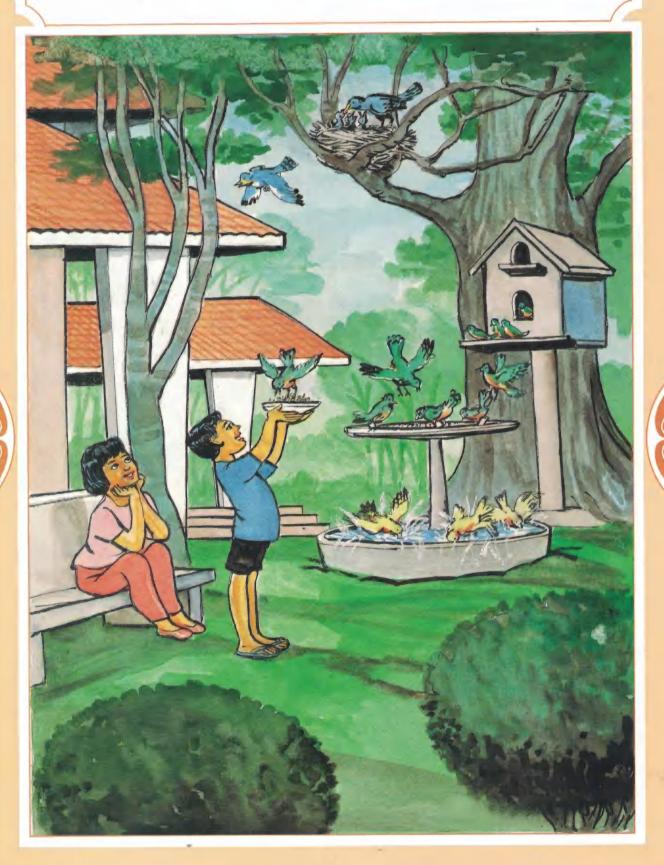
### Birds

This is simply because in previous life they did not disrupt the families of birds and animals, when they were young.

## 鸟类

因为他们在过去世年幼时照顾鸟类和其他动物的家庭.

මක්නිසාද යන් ඔවුන් පෙර ආත්මවලදී ළමා කාලයේදී කුරුල්ලන්ගේ සහ සතුන්ගේ පවුල් කඩා බිඳ නොදැමූ නිසාය.



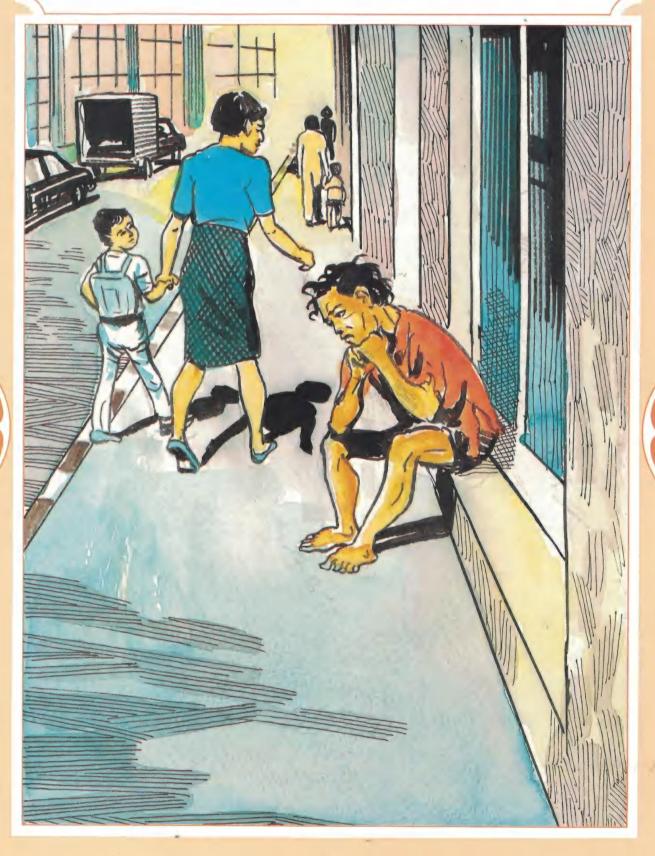
### Loneliness

Why do some people lead lonely lives as orphans, quite early in their lives?

## 孤独

为何有些孩子在年幼时象孤儿般的过着孤独的生活?

සමහරු කුඩා කලම අනාථයන් වී හුදෙකලා පාලු ජීවිත ගතකරන්නේ මක්නිසාද?



#### Harm

Because these people were bird-shooters in previous lives and separated young birds from their parents.

#### 伤害

因为这些孩子在过去世猎取鸟类并使它们与父母分离。

මක්නිසාදයත්, මේ තැනැත්තෝ ගිය ආත්මයේදී කුරුල්ලන්ට විදිමින් කුරුළු පැටවුන් උන්ගේ දෙමාපියන්ගෙන් වෙන්කළ නිසාය.



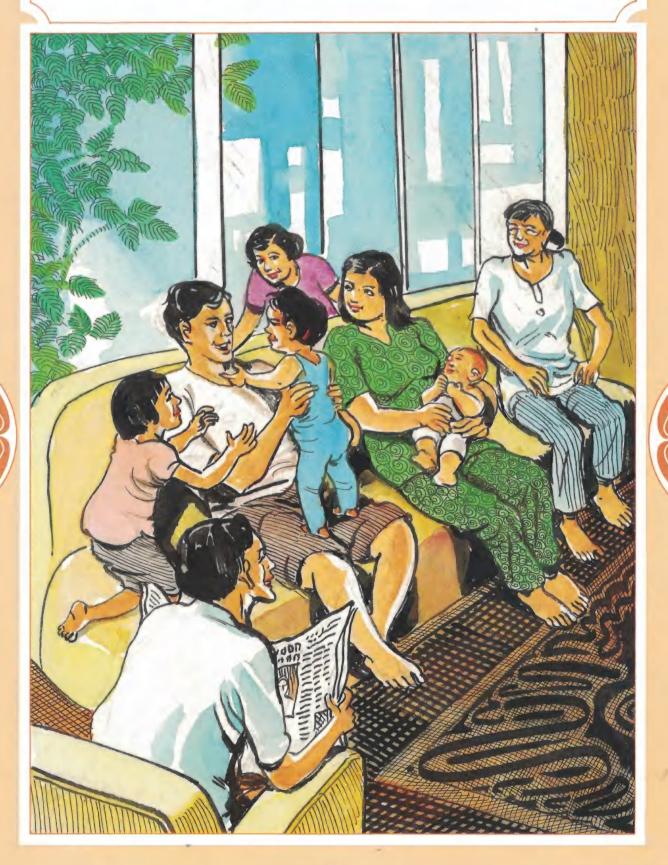
### Children

Why do some people have many children and some have none?

## 孩子

为何某些父母拥有多位孩子而有些人却没有?

සමහරුන්ට දරුවන් බොහොමයක් සිටින්නේත් ඇතැමුන්ට දරුවන් කොහෙත්ම නැත්තේත් මක්නිසාද?



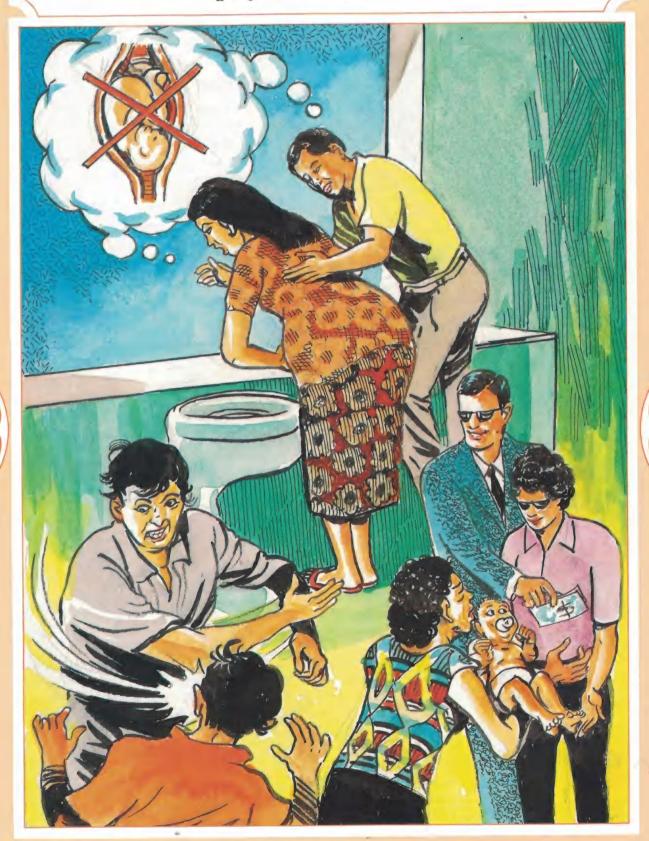
#### **Unkindness**

This is because in previous lives, these childless couples were not fond of children and destroyed unborn children.

## 不仁慈

因为那些没有孩子的父母在过去世不喜欢孩子和毁灭未出世的婴儿。

මෙයට හේතුව නම් මේ දරුවන් නැති අය ගිය ආත්මවලදී දරුවන් කෙරෙහි කරුණාව නොදැක්වූ නිසාත්, නූපන් දරුවන් විනාශ කළ නිසාත්ය.



### Death

Why do some children die while they are still young?

## 死亡

为何有些小孩子在幼年时就夭折?

ඇතැම් දරුවන් අකාලයේ මිය යන්නේ ඇයි?



#### Killed for Fun

Because they destroyed young birds and animals for fun in their previous lives.

## 杀生取乐

因为他们在过去世以杀害鸟类和动物取乐。

මෙයට හේතුව නම් ඔවුන් ඔවුන් ගිය ආත්මයේදී විනෝදය සඳහා සතුන් මරාලීමයි.



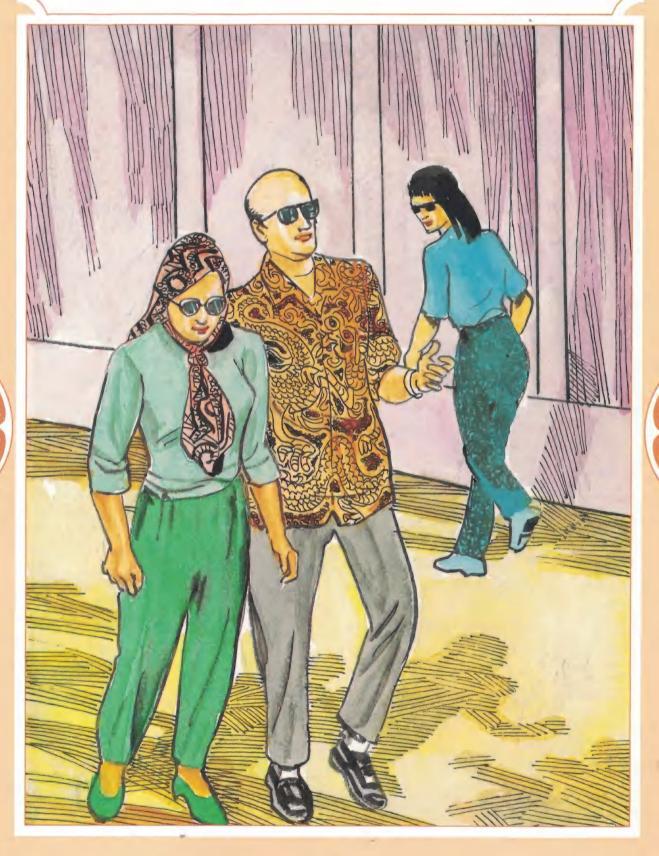
## Bald - head

Why do some people become bald-headed when they are still young?

# 秃头

为何有些人在年轻时就秃头?

ඇතැමුන් තරුණ කාලයේදීම තට්ට හිස් සහිතවන්නේ මක්නිසාද?



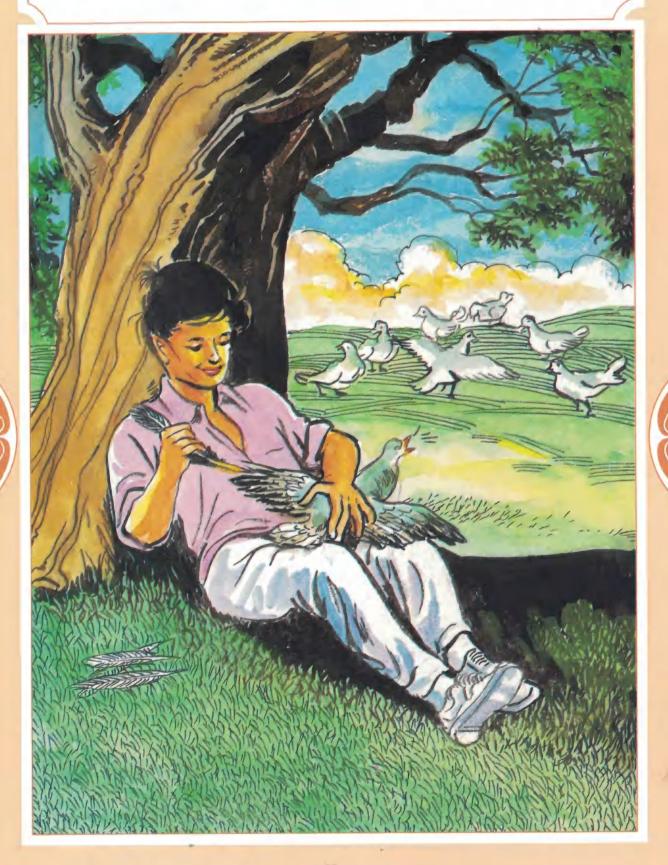
### Plucked feathers

Because they plucked the feathers of helpless birds, thereby making it difficult for them to fly.

### 采摘羽毛

因为他们在过去世采摘那些弱小无助的鸟类的羽毛, 使它们无法飞行.

මෙයට හේතුව නම් ඔවුන් පෙර ආත්මවලදී, අසරණ පක්ෂීන්ගේ පිහාටු ගලවා උන්ට පියාඹන්නට බැරිතිරීමයි.



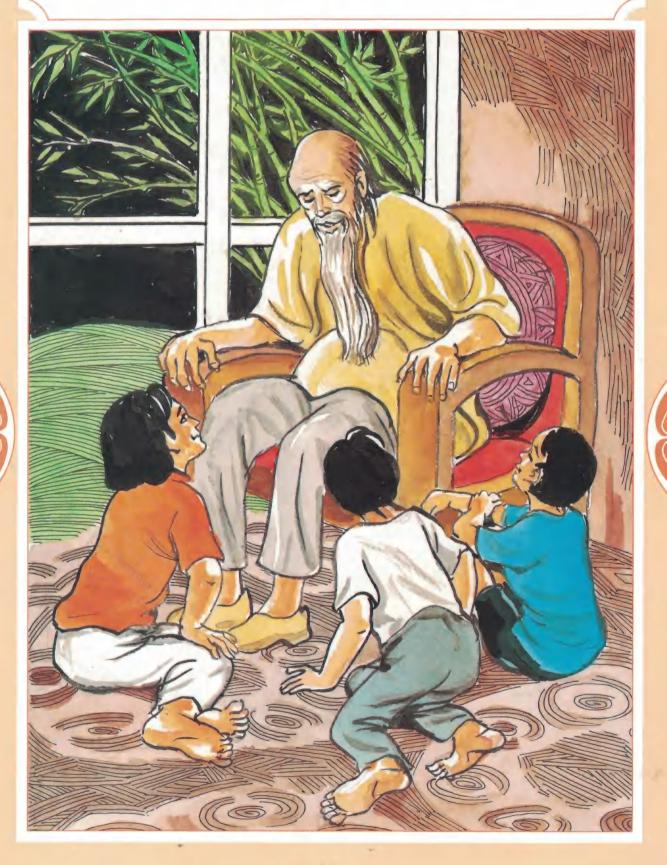
# Long - life

Why do you have long-life in this birth?

## 长寿

为何你的今生会长寿?

සමරුන්ට දිඝාීයුෂ ලැබෙන්නේ ඇයි?



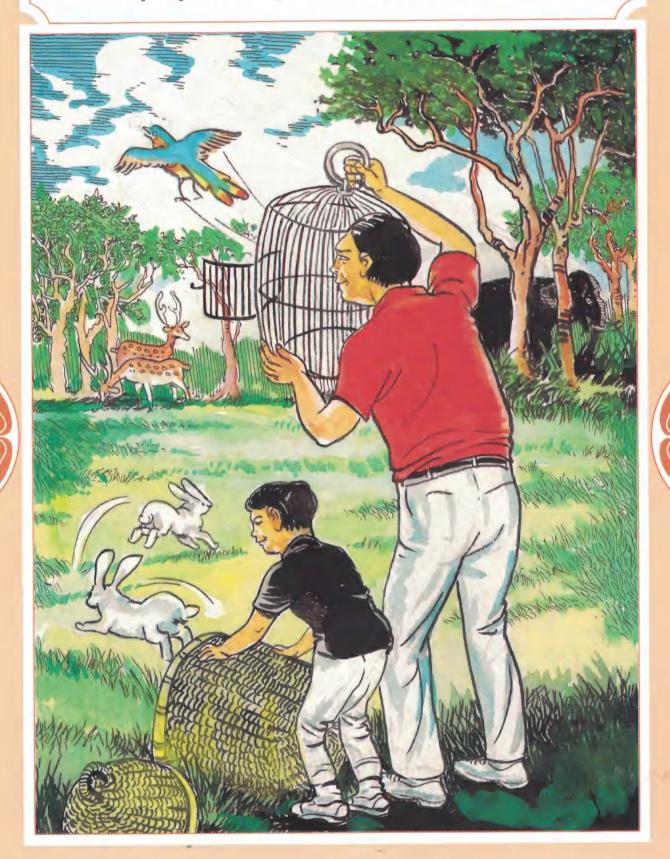
## Caged - birds

Because you have set free caged birds and animals and established sanctuaries for animals where they are totally free.

### 笼中鸟

因为你把笼中饲养的鸟和动物放生并使它们重获自由.

ඔබ ගිය ආත්මයේදී කුඩුවල දැමූ කුරුල්ලන් හා සෙසු සතුන් නිදහස් කිරීමත්, සතුන්ට නිදහසේ විසිය හැකිවනු පිණිස අභයභුමී පිහිටවාලීමත් ඊට හේතු වේ.



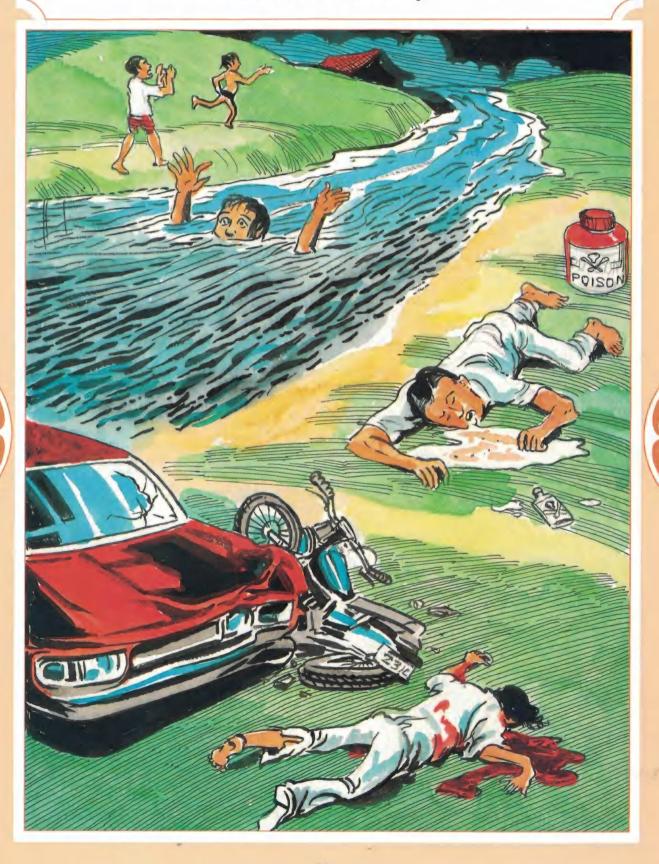
#### Accidents

Why do some people die in accidents such as drowning, poisoning, motor vehicle collisions etc?

### 意外

为何有那么多人死于意外, 如淹死、中毒、车祸等等?

වස විස කැවීම්, දියේ ගිලීම මෝටෝ රථ අනතුරුවලට මුහුණපාමෙන් සමහර අය අකල් මරණයන්ට පත්වන්නේ මක් නිසාද?



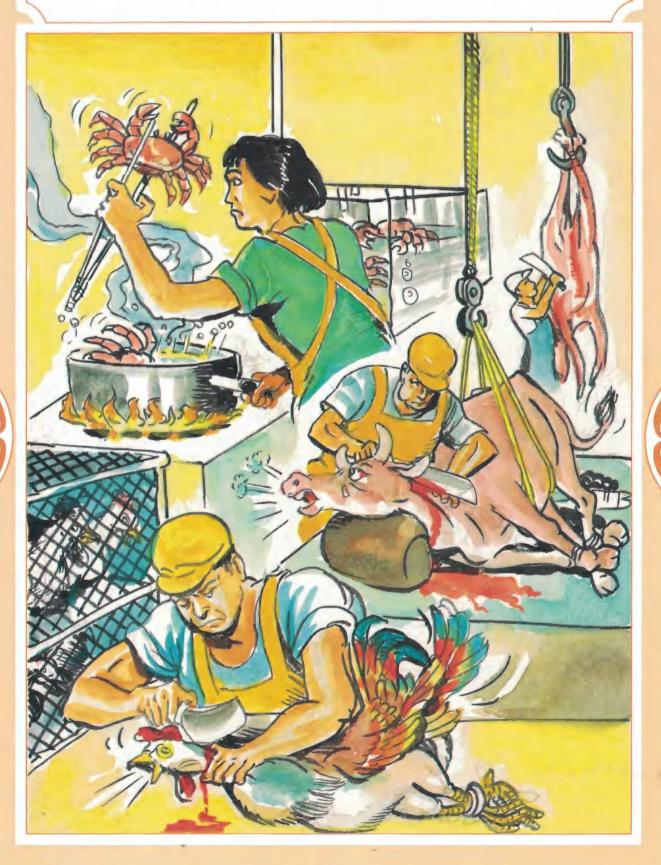
## Killing

Because they killed animals and people using various devices during their previous lives.

## 杀生

因为在过去世他们用种种方法杀害动物和人。

මෙයට හේතුව නම්, ඔවුන් ගිය ආත්මවලදී විවිධ උපායවලින් පරපණ නැසීමයි.



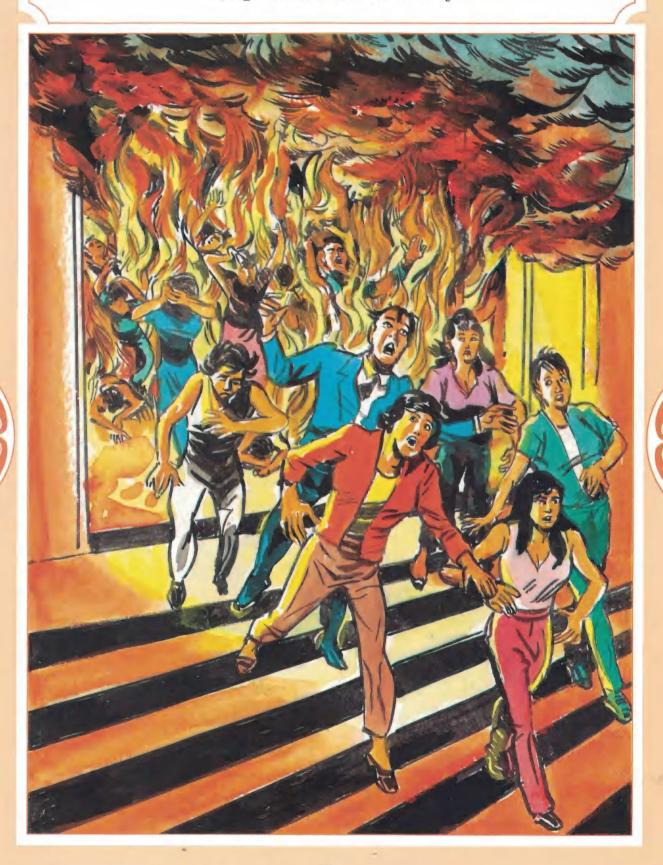
# Burning

Why do some people get burnt alive?

## 烧死

为何有些人被活活烧死?

ඇතැමුන් පණ පිටින් ගිණිබත්වන්නේ මක් නිසා ද?



### Barbecue

Because these people barbecued and fried live fish.

## 烧烤

因为有些人烧烤和煎炒活生生的鱼。

පෙර භවයන්හිදී පණ පිටින්ම සතුන් හා මත්සපයන් පිළිස්සූ හෙයිනි.



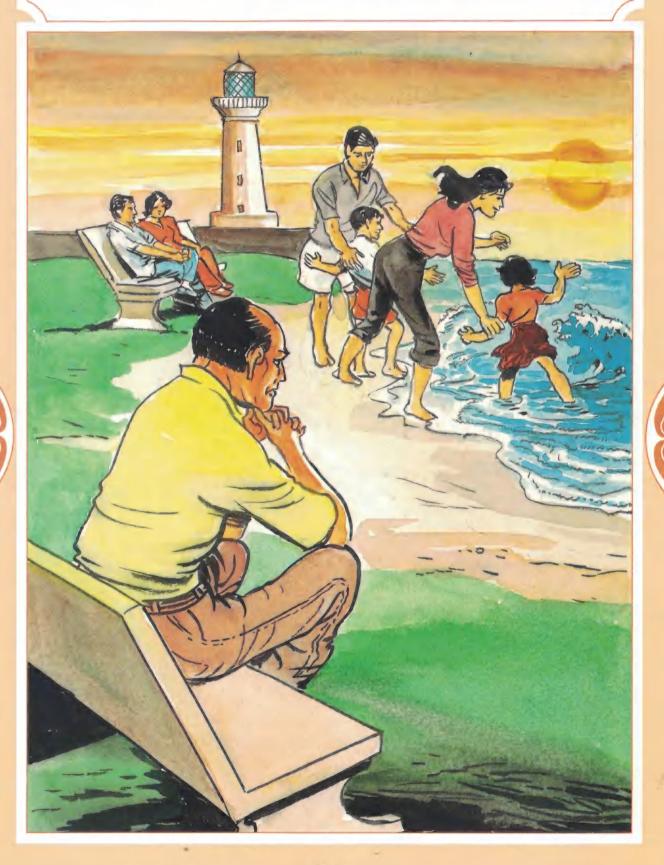
## **Spouses**

Why cannot some people find a spouse?

## 配偶

为何有些人找不到配偶?

සමහරුන්ට සැමියෙකු හෝ විරිදක් ලබාගත නොහැක්කේ මක් නිසා ද?



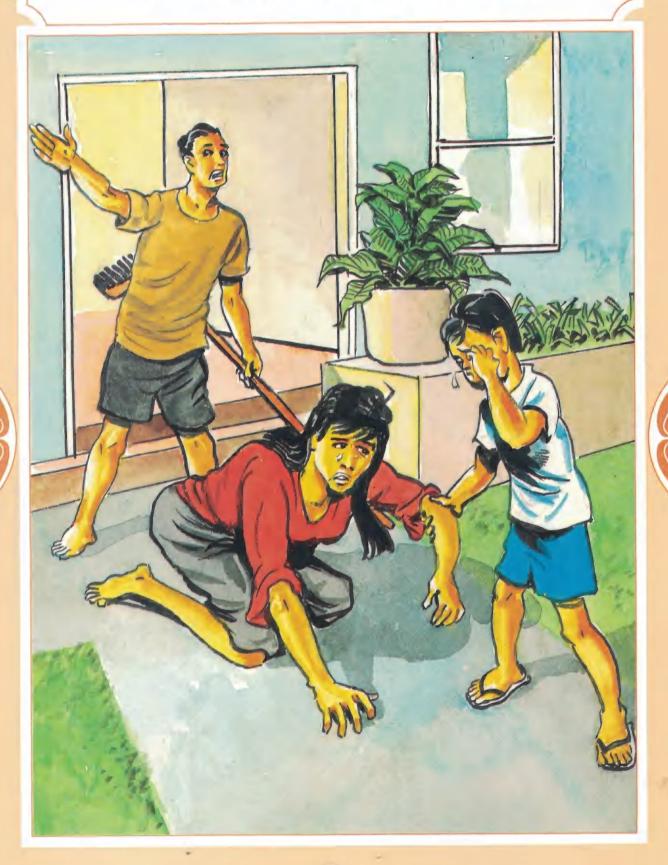
## **Badly Treated**

Because they did not treat their husbands/wives properly in their previous lives.

### 虐待

因为他们在过去世没有善待丈夫或妻子.

ඔවුන් ගිය ආත්මයේදී සිය සහකාරයාට හෝ සහකාරියට හොඳින් නොසැලකු නිසාය



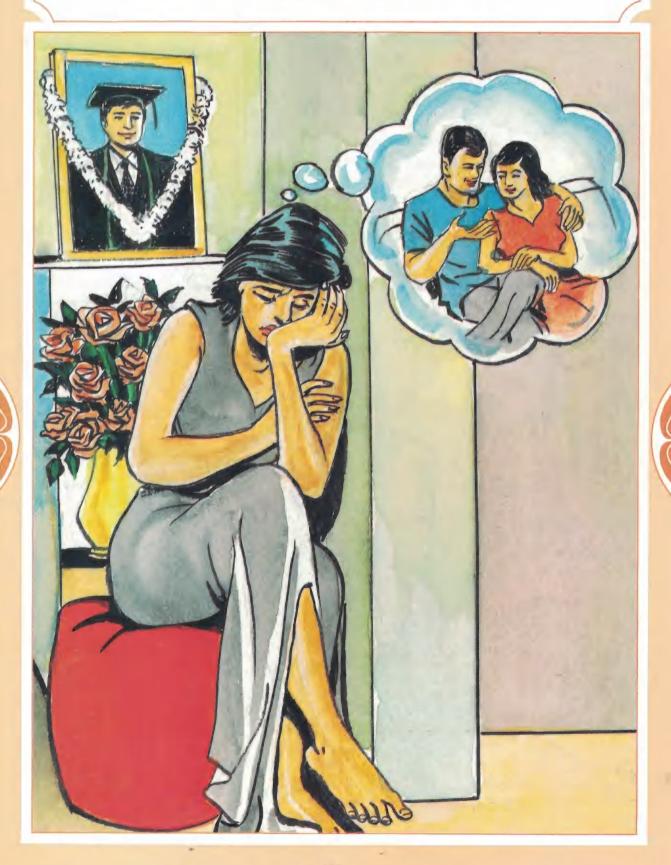
#### Widow

Why does a woman become an early widow?

## 寡妇

为什么有些女人会成为年轻的寡妇?

ඇතැම් කාන්තාවන් තරුණ විශේදීම වැන්දඹු වන්නේ මක්නිසාද?



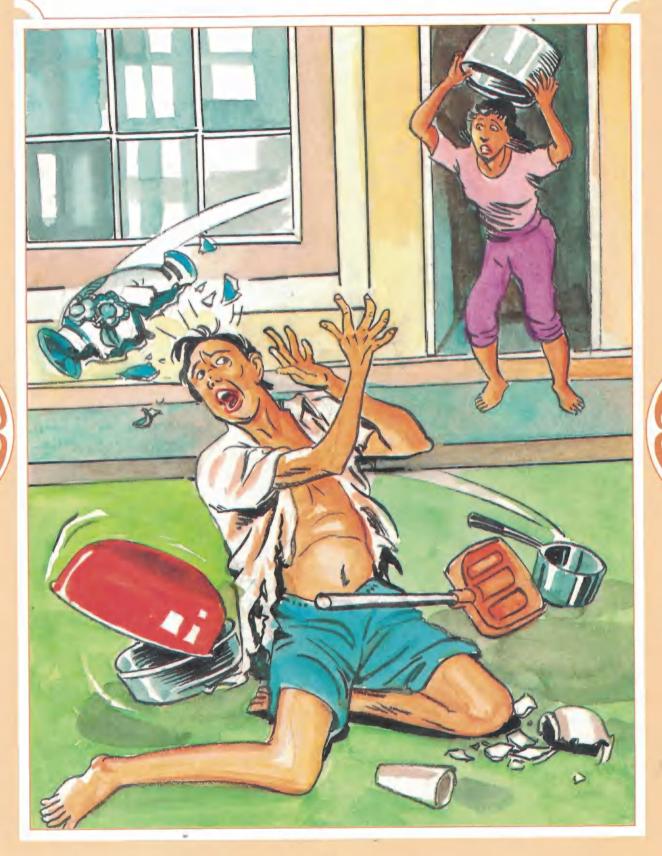
# Neglect

Because she ill-treated her husband and did not look after him properly.

## 疏忽

因为她虐待丈夫和没有好好的照顾他.

ඇය පෙර ආත්මයේදී සිය සැමියාට නොසලකා හැරිය නිසාය.



#### Servants

Why do some children have to work as domestic servants, slaving away all their lives?

#### 童佣

为何有些小孩子成为童佣,把生命如奴隶一般的消磨掉?

ඇතැම් දරුවන්ට මෙහෙකාර ජීවිතයක් ගත කරන්නට සිදුවන්නේ මක්නිසා ද?



### Ill - Treatment

This is because they ill-treated their domestic servants badly in their previous lives.

## 虐待

因为他们在过去世虐待佣人.

මෙයට හේතුව නම් ඔවුන් පෙර ආත්මවලදී සිය මෙහෙකරුවන්ට කුරිරු ලෙස සැළකීමයි.



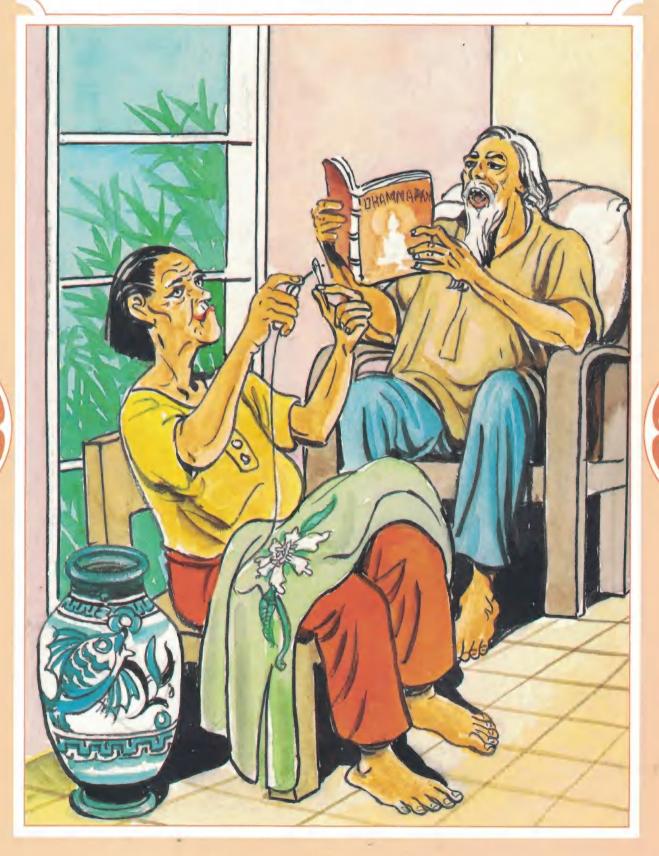
# Eye - sight

Why do you have good eye-sight and clear vision in this life?

## 视力

为何你在今生能拥有良好的视力?

මේ ආත්මයේදී ඔබගේ ඇස්වල පෙනුම යහපත්වීමේ හේතුව කුමක් ද?



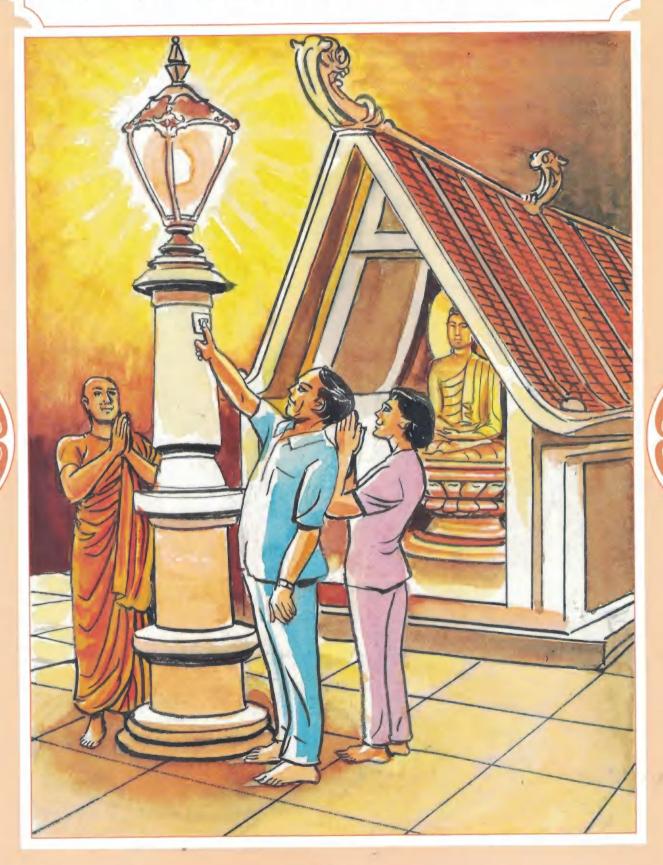
# Lights

Because you have offered light to dispel darkness in temples and public places.

## 灯光

因为你为寺院及公共场所提供灯光驱散黑暗.

මෙයට හේතුව ඔබ පන්සලවල සහ පුසිද්ධ ස්ථානවල අඳුර දුරු කිරීම සඳහා පහන් පූජා කිරීමයි



### **Blindness**

Why do some people suffer from blindness in this birth?

# 盲目

为何有些人在今生会盲目?

මෙලොවදී සමහරු අන්ධයන් වන්නේ ඇයි?



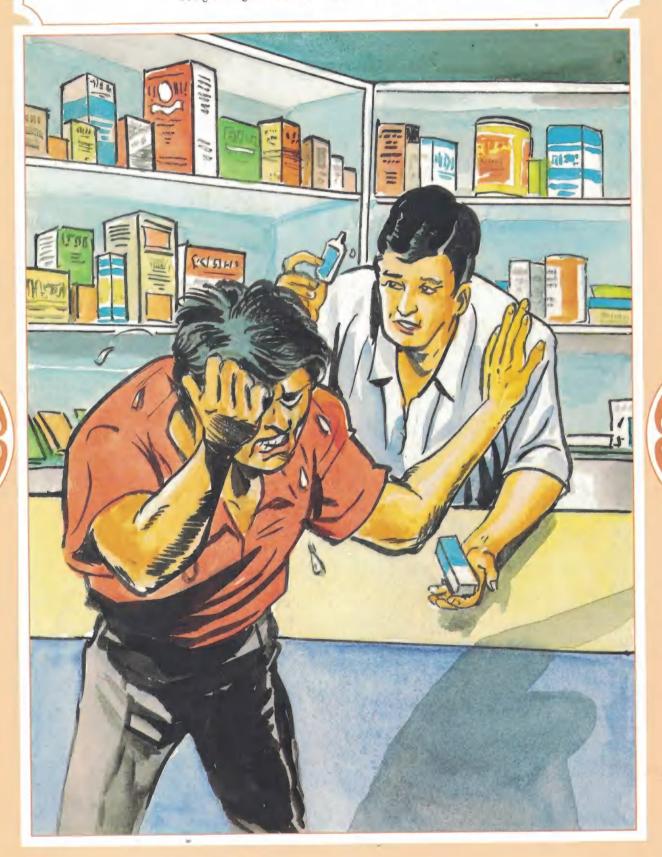
# **Impairing**

Because they have concealed the truth, misled people and impaired the eye-sight of patients through wrong medication in their previous lives.

### 损伤

因为他们在过去世隐瞒事实、误导他人及以错误的药方损伤他人的眼睛.

පෙර ආත්මයේදී සතනයය වසන්කොට මිනිසුන් මුළා කිරීමත්, වැරදි බේත් දීමෙන් රෝගීන්ගේ ඇස් පෙනීම නැති කළ ගෙයිනි.



### Deaf - Dumb

Why are some people deaf and dumb in this birth?

## 聋哑

为何有些人今生会聋哑?

ඇතැමුන් මේ ආත්මයේදී ගොළුවන් බිහිරන් වන්නේ ඇයි?



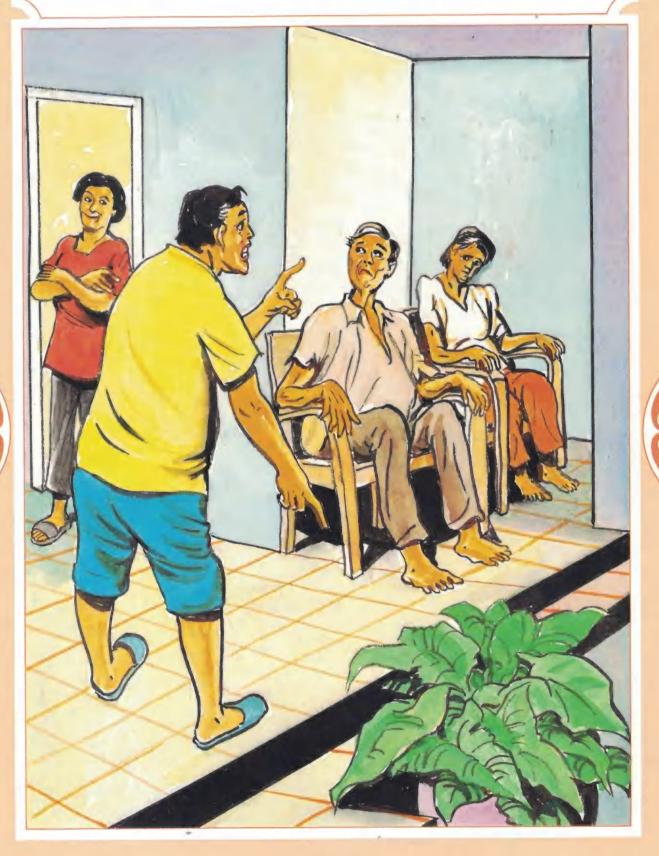
#### Harshness

Because they have insulted and used harsh words to their parents in their previous births.

## 恶语

因为他们在过去世通恶语对待父母.

ඔවුන් පෙර ආත්මයේදී සිය දෙමාපියන්ට නපුරු වචන කියා නින්ද අපහාස කිරීම මීට හේතුවයි.



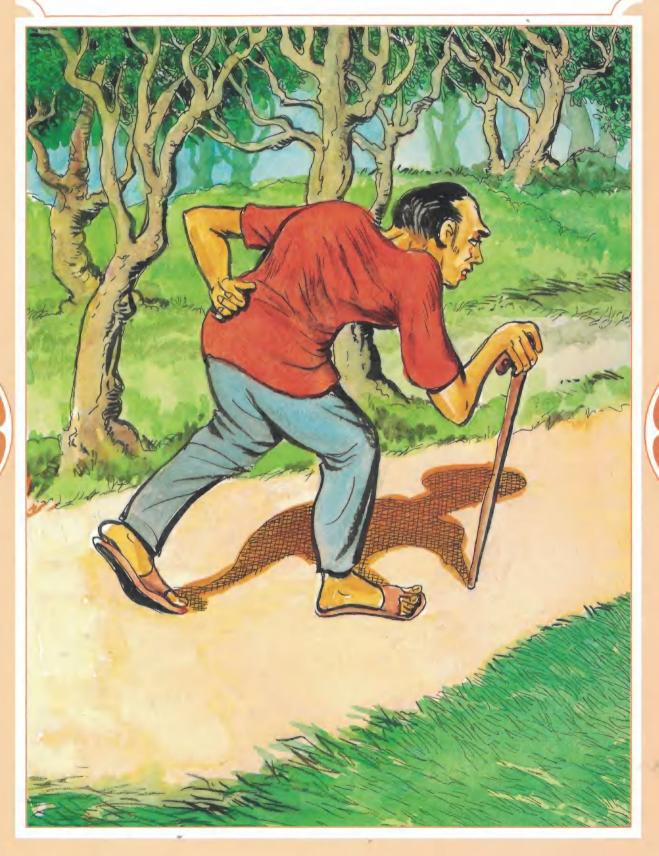
## Deformed

Why are some people hunch-backed in this life, like animals?

## 驼背

为何有些人今生象动物一样的驼背?

ඇතැම් අය මේ ආත්මයේදී කුදු වන්නේ ඇයි?



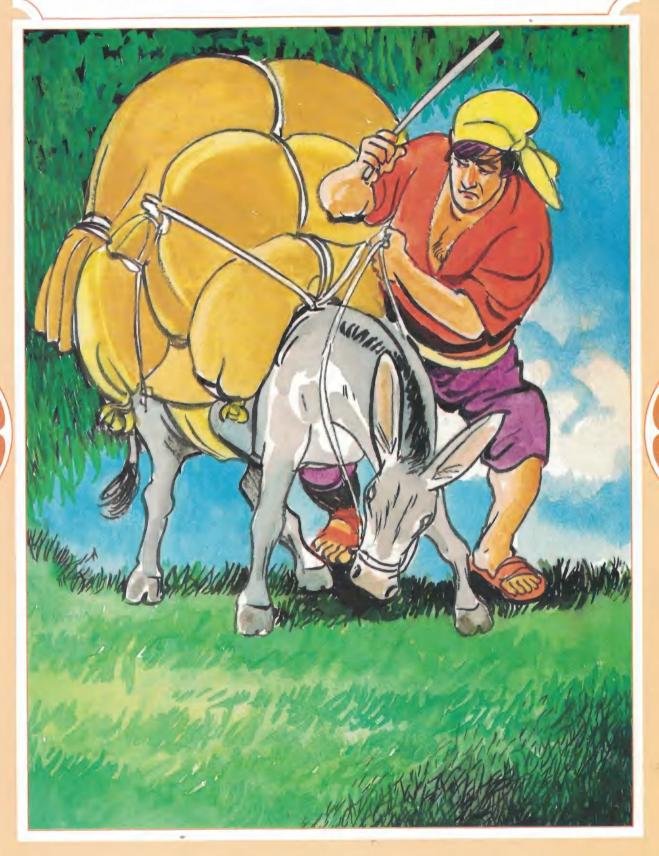
### Hurting

Because they have over-loaded and hurt beasts like donkeys, camels and buffaloes.

### 伤害

因为过去世他们使驴子、骆驼和水牛过度操劳而令它们受到伤害.

ඔවුන් හරකුන්, කොටළුවන්, ඔටුවන් වැනි බර අදින සතුන් පිට ඉසිලිය නොහැකි බර පැටවීම මෙයට හේතුවේ.



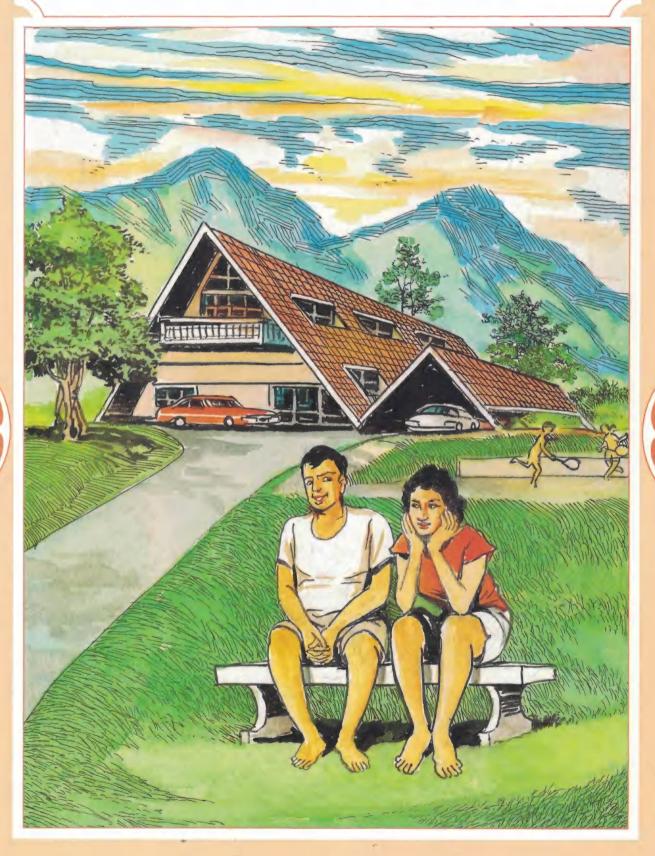
#### **Environment**

Why have you been able to live in a clean and unpolluted environment in this birth?

#### 环境

为何你今生能生活在清洁而不受污染的环境?

ඔබට මේ ආත්මයේදී ඉතා පිරිසිදු පවිතු පරිසරයක ජීවත්වීමේ වාසනාව ලැබුනේ ඇයි?



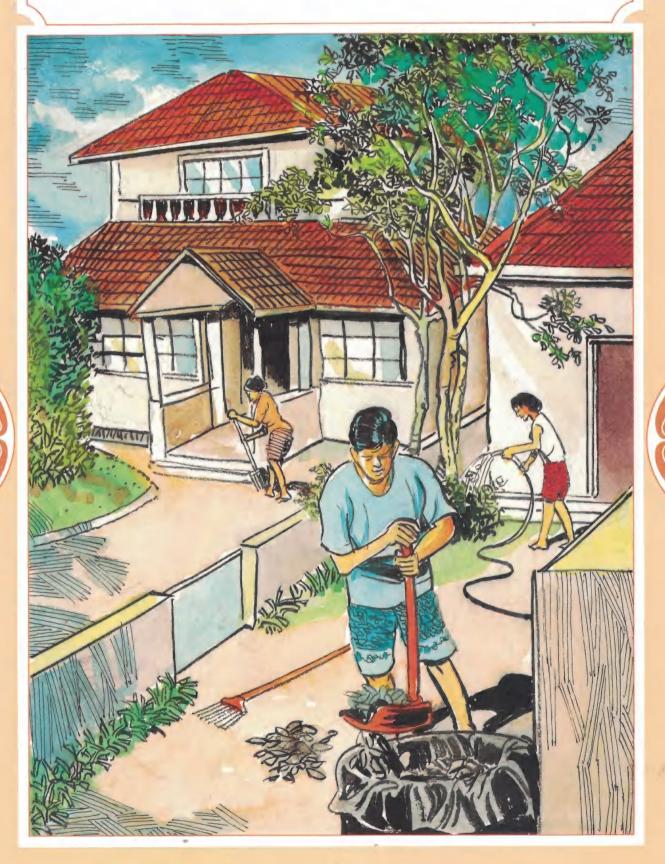
#### Cleanliness

Because you have kept your environment clean and devoid of pollution in your previous birth.

## 洁净

因为在过去世你保护环境不使环境受污染。

ඔබ ගිය ආත්මයේදී ඔබගේ පරිසරය පිරිසිදුව, පරිසර දූෂණයන්ගෙන් තොරව තබා ගැනීමයි.



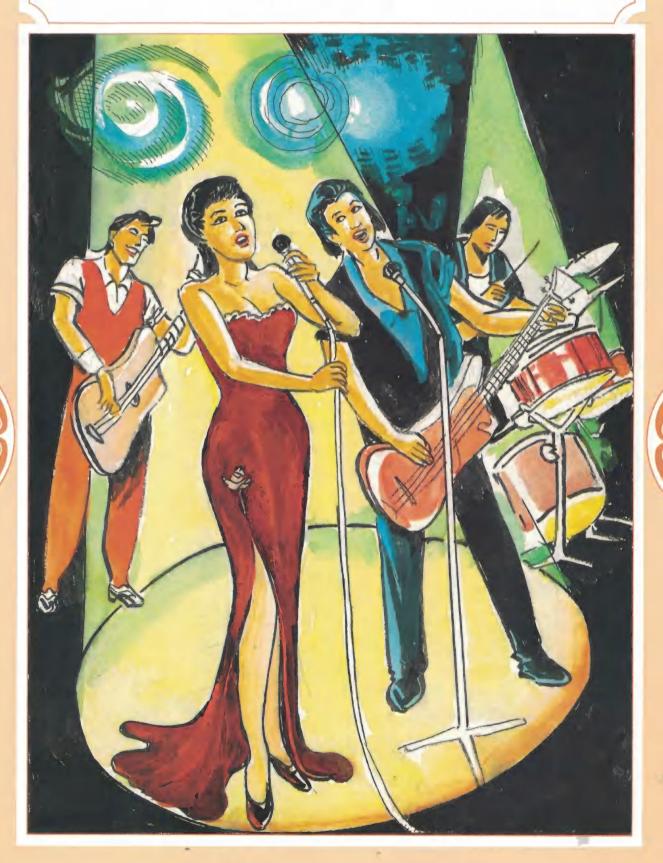
### **Sweet Voice**

Why do some people have a sweet voice in this life?

# 甜美的声音

为何有人在今世能拥有甜美的声音?

ඇතැමුන්ගේ කටහඩ මිහිරි ඇයි?



#### **Pleasant Words**

Because they spoke pleasant words, avoided harsh words and chanted the scripture sweetly in previous birth.

## 爱语

因为在过去世他们避免使用恶语,讲动听的话及用轻柔的声音诵经。

ගිය ආත්මයේදී පුසන්න වචන කතා කිරීමත්, නපුරු වචන නොකීමත් ඉතා මිහිරී ලෙස බණ දහම් කීමත් මෙයට හේතු වේ.



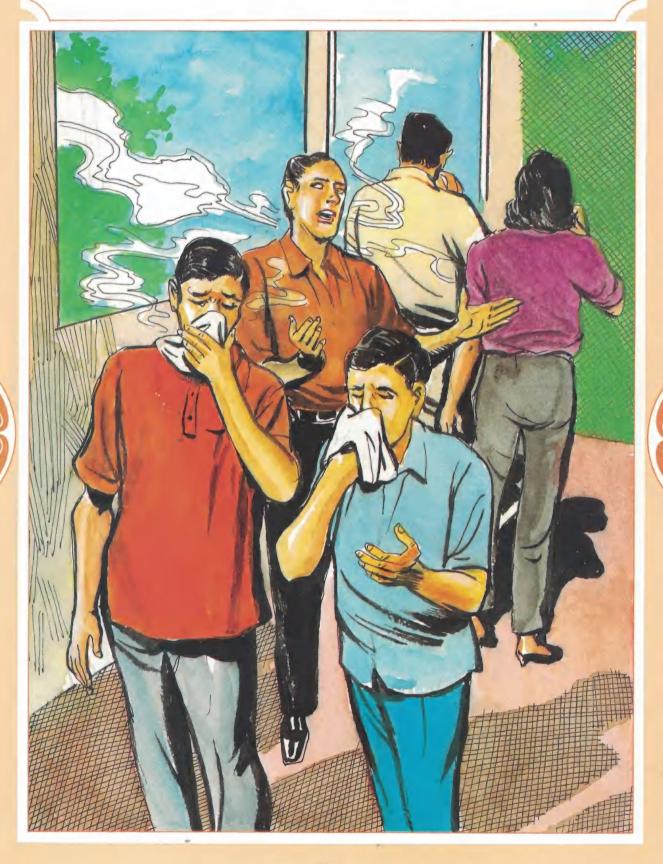
## Foul - smell

Why do some people have foul-smelling mouths?

## 臭味

为何有些人会有□臭?

ඇතැමුන්ගේ කට ගඳ ඇයි?



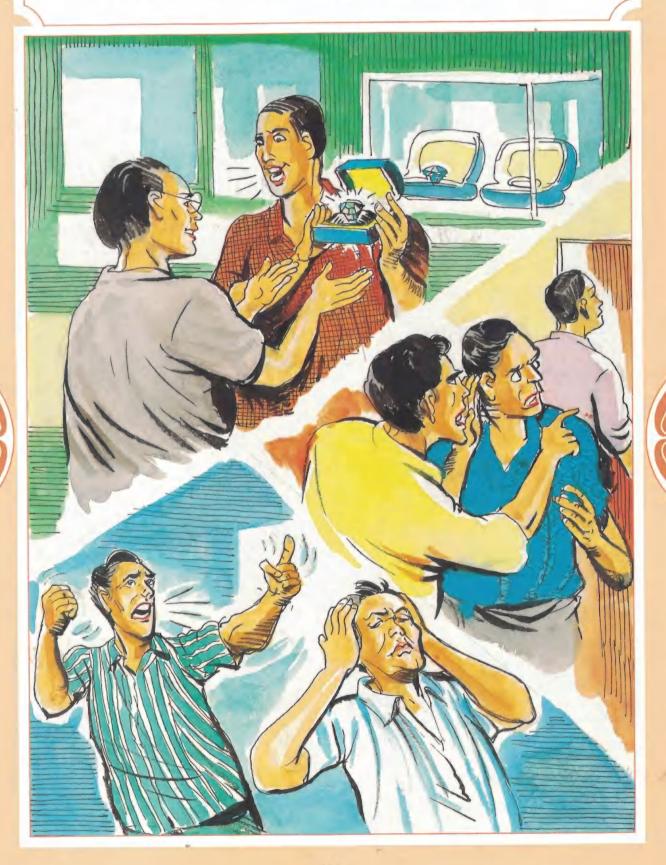
#### Untruth

Because in previous births they spoke harshly and untruthfully, and indulged in tale bearing and gossip.

## 不诚实

因为在过去世他们讲恶语、说谎话放纵于搬弄是非和闲聊。

ඔවුන් පෙර ආත්මයේදී නපුරු වචන කථාකිරීමත්, බොරු කීමත්, කේළාම්, ඕපාදූප කීමත් මීට හේතුවේ.



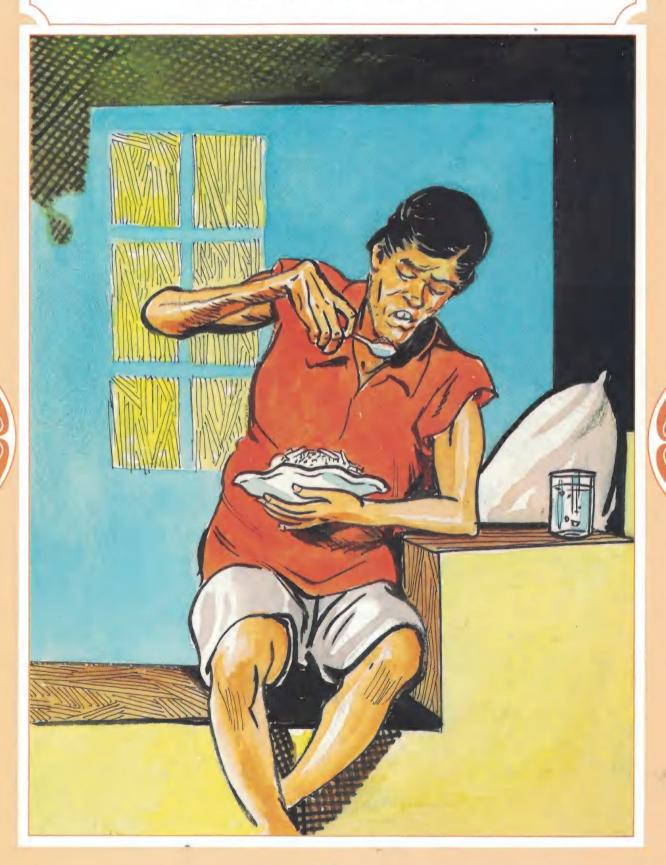
## Deformed

Why do some people have deformed hands in this life?

## 残缺

为何有些人今生肢体(手)残缺?

ඇතැමුන්ගේ අත් විකෘති වී තිබෙන්නේ ඇයි?



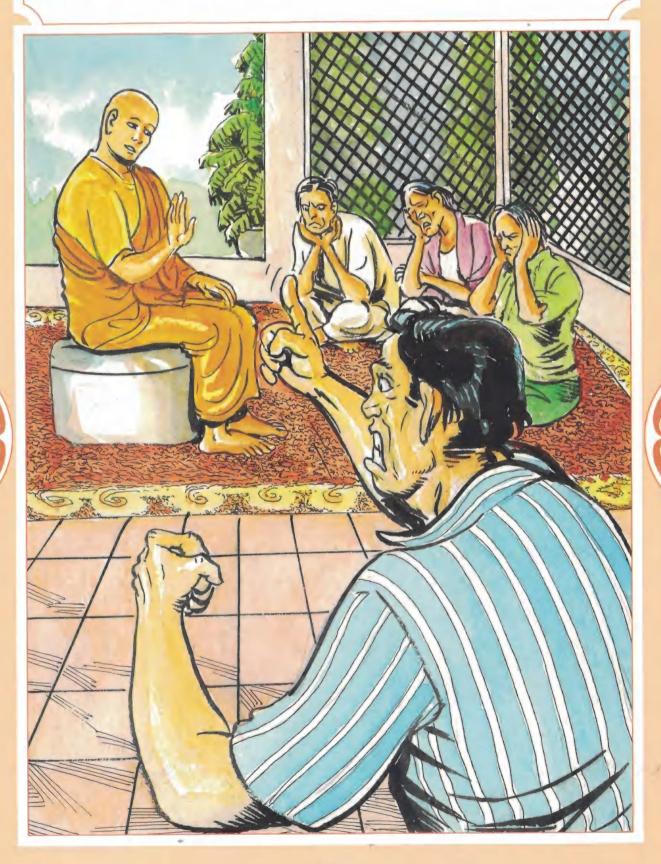
# **Threats**

Because they threatened religious persons, their parents and elders by raising their hands.

# 恐吓

因为他们以手势恐吓父母、长辈和教士。

ඔවුන් පෙර භවයන්හිදී ආගමික පූජකවරුන්ට දෙමාපිය වැඩිහිටියන්ට අත් ඔසවා තර්ජනය කිරීම මීට හේතු වේ.



# Cripple

Why are some people crippled in this life?

# 跛脚

为何有些人今生会跛脚?

ඇතැම් අය කොරුන් වෙන්නේ ඇයි?



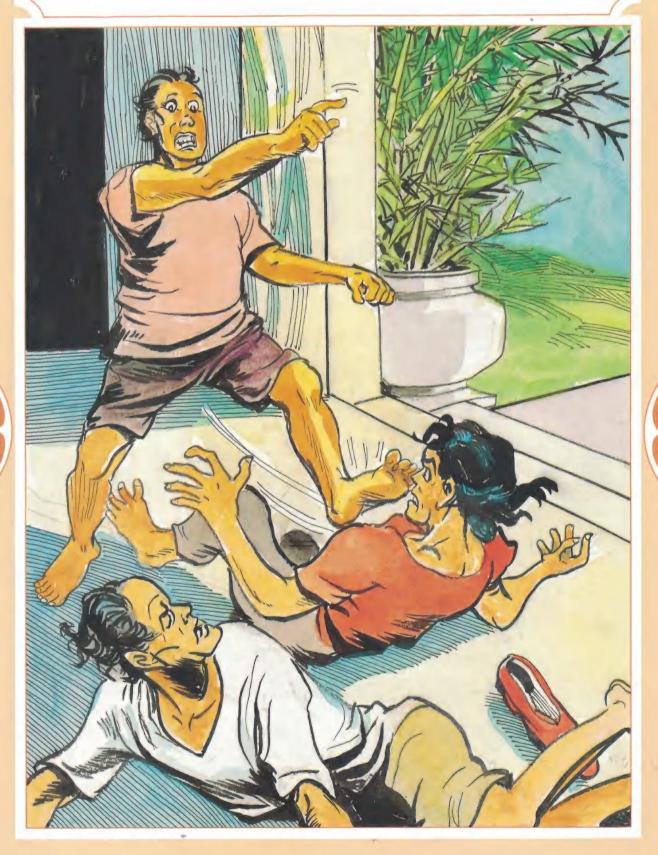
# **Kicking**

Because they used their legs for evil purposes such as threatening to kick their parents and elders.

#### 踢

因为他们用脚造恶业,如恐吓和脚踢父母及长辈。

ඔවුන් සිය දෙමාපිය වැඩිහිටියන්ට පා පහර දෙන බවට තර්ජනය කිරීම් සහ පය එසවීම මෙයට හේතුවේ.



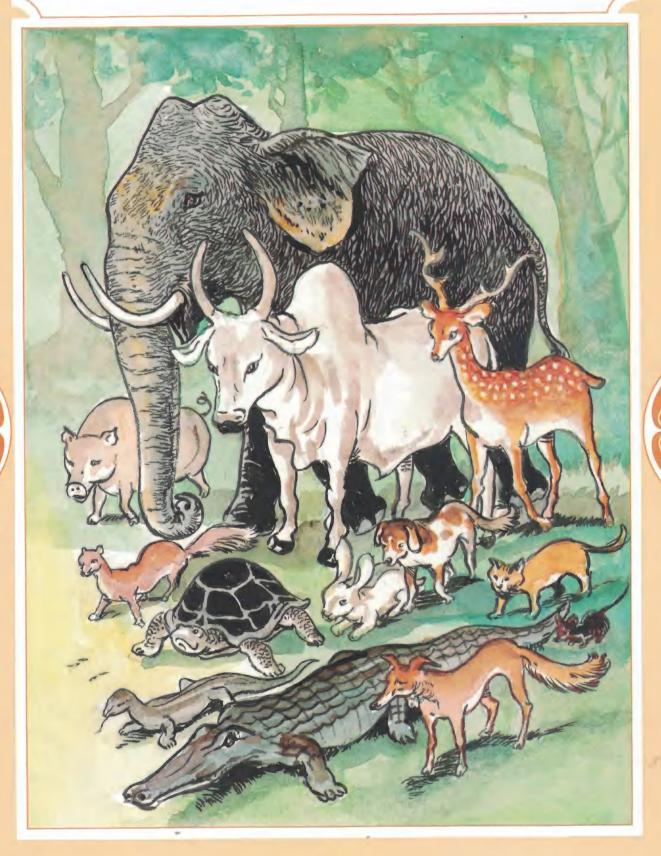
# Animals

Why are some men born as animals?

# 畜生

为何有些人转世为畜生?

ඇතැම් මිනිසුන් සතුන්ව උපදින්නේ ඇයි?



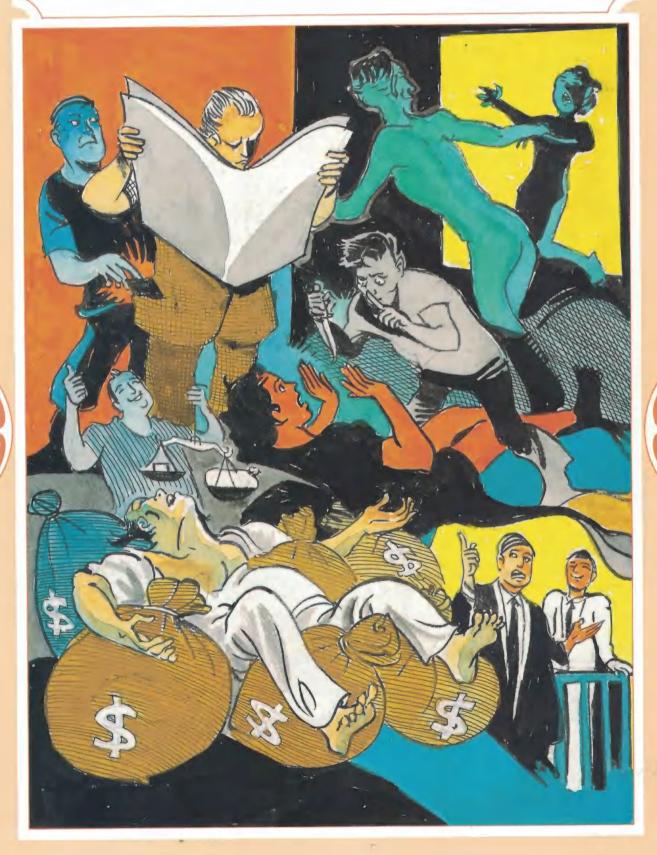
# Behaviour

Because when they were men, they behaved like animals.

# 行为

因为他们做人时的行为象畜生.

ඔවුන් මනුෂපාත්මභාවය ලැබී සිටින සමයේ සතුන් සේ හැසිඊමයි.



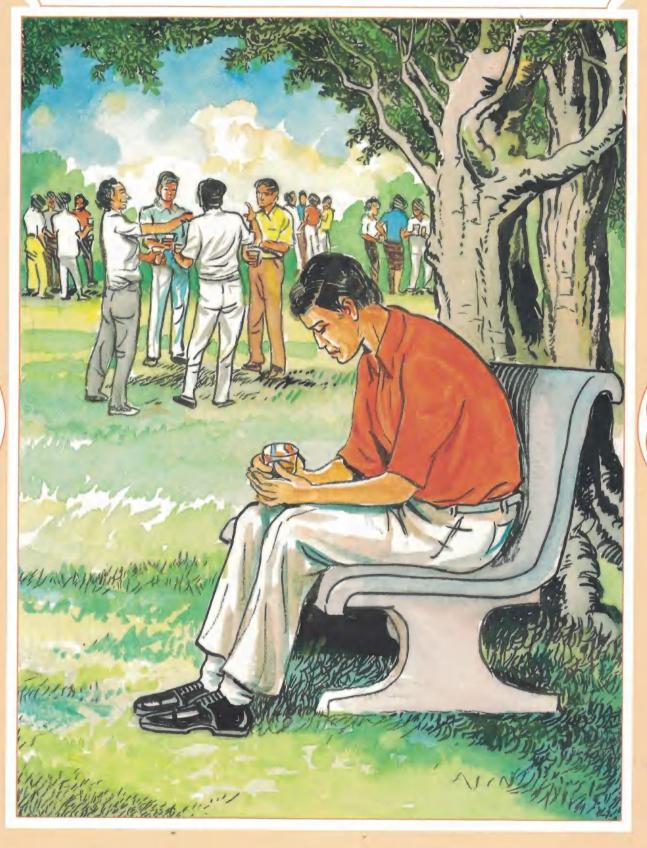
# Illness

Why do some people suffer from constant illness in this life?

# 疾病

为何有些人今生经常生病?

සමහරු සෑමදාම ලෙඩ දුකින් පෙළෙන්නේ ඇයි?



# **Old Parents**

Because they neglected their sick/aged parents.

# 年迈的父母

因为他们没有照顾生病及年迈的父母.

මෙයට හේතුව ඔවුන් මහළු වයස්ගත දෙමාපියන්ට නොසළකා හැරීමයි.



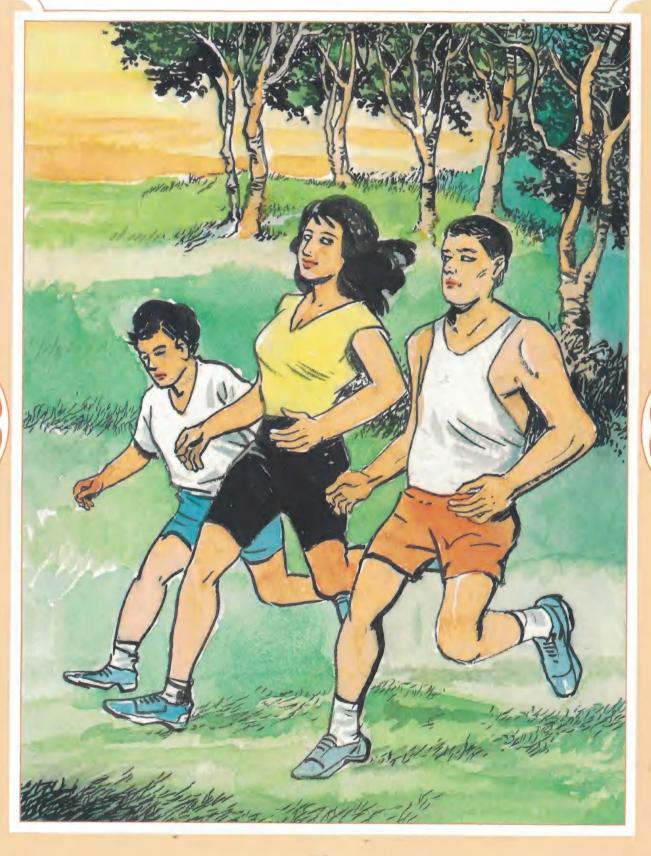
# **Good Health**

Why are some people in constant good health?

# 健康

为何有些人能拥有健康的身体?

ඇතැමුන් සැමදා නිරෝගී ඇයි?



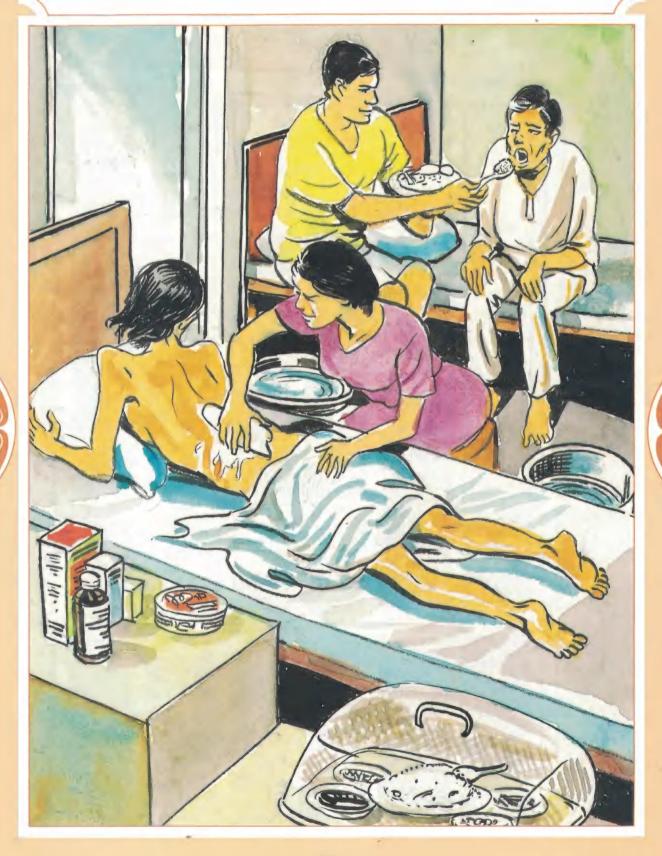
# **Love of Parents**

Because they have looked after their aged parents and administered the sick in previous births.

# 敬爱父母

因为过去世他们照顾生病及年迈的父母.

ඔවුන් පෙර ආත්මයන්හිදී සිය වයස්ගත දෙමාපියන් රැක බලා ගැනීමත් ලෙඩුන්ට සාත්තු කිරීමත් මීට හේතුවේ.



# Prison

Why are some people in prison even though they may not have committed any crime?

# 监狱

为何有些人没犯法却被关进监狱里?

කිසිදු අපරාධයක් කිරීමට සම්බන්ධ නොවිත් ඇතැමුන් නිකරුනේ බන්ධනාගාර ගතවන්නේ ඇයි?



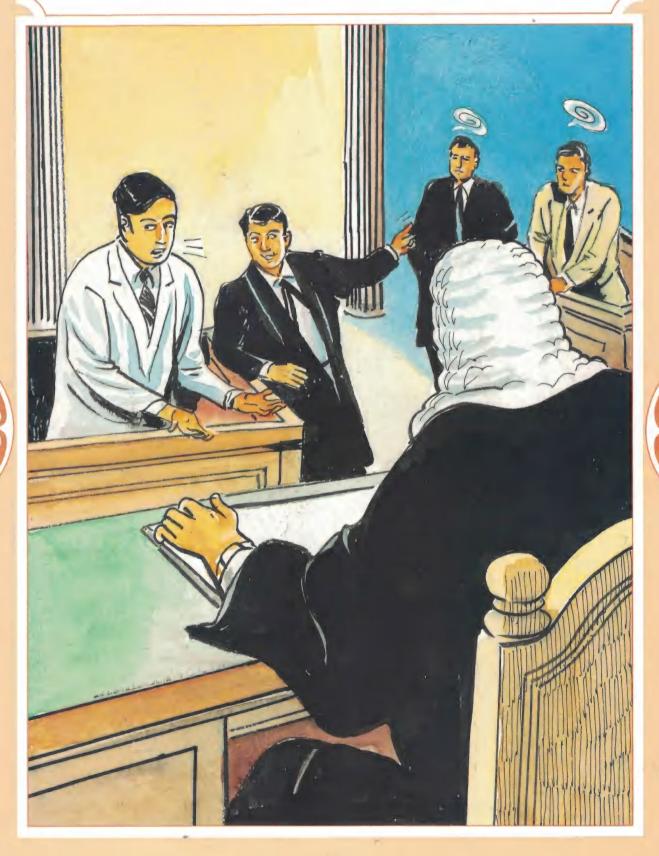
# False Evidence

Because in a past birth, they have given false evidence against innocent people, thereby causing them great difficulty.

# 假证供

因为过去世他们提供假证供冤枉他人,使他们陷入困境.

පෙර ආත්මයේදී බොරු සාක්ෂි දී නිර්දෝෂී අය අමාරුවේ දැමීම මීට හේතුවේ.



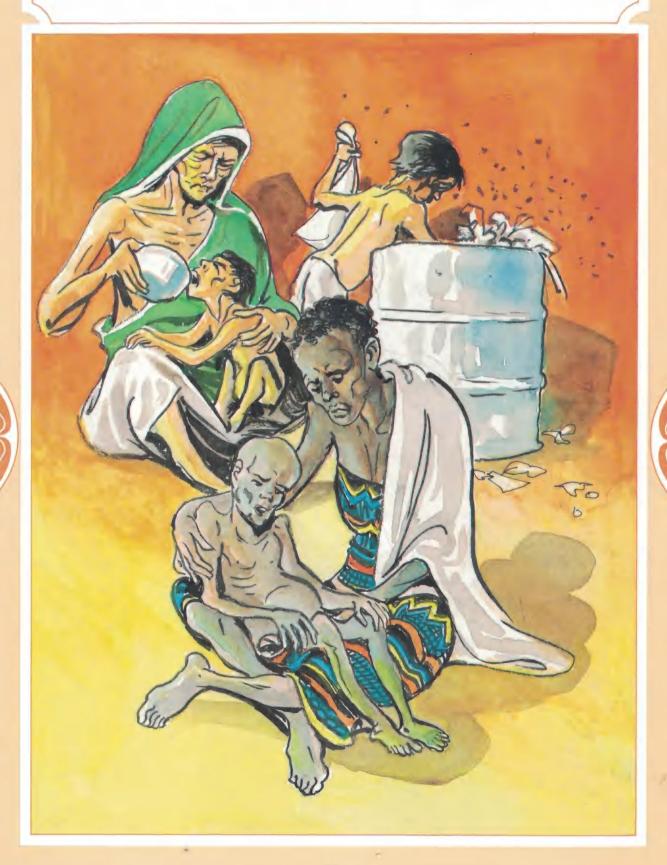
# Starvation

Why do some people have to starve in a world where there is plenty of food?

# 饿死

为何在这食物充足的世界还有人会被饿死?

බොහෝ සේ ආහාර පාන තිබෙන තැනකත් ඇතමුන්ට <mark>බඩගින්නේ ඉන්නට සි</mark>දුවන්නේ ඇයි?



#### **Starved Parents**

Because in previous births, they did not feed their aged parents while they were affluent and could afford to look after the parents adequately.

# 不奉养父母

因为在过去世他们虽富有可是却不愿意奉养及照顾年迈的父母。

පෙර ආත්මයේදී ඔවුන් දෙමාපියන්ට හොඳින් සැළකිය හැකි තරමට ඉසුරුමත්ව සිටියදීන්, සිය වයස්ගත දෙමාපියන් හට නොසළකා හැරීම මීට හේතුවේ.



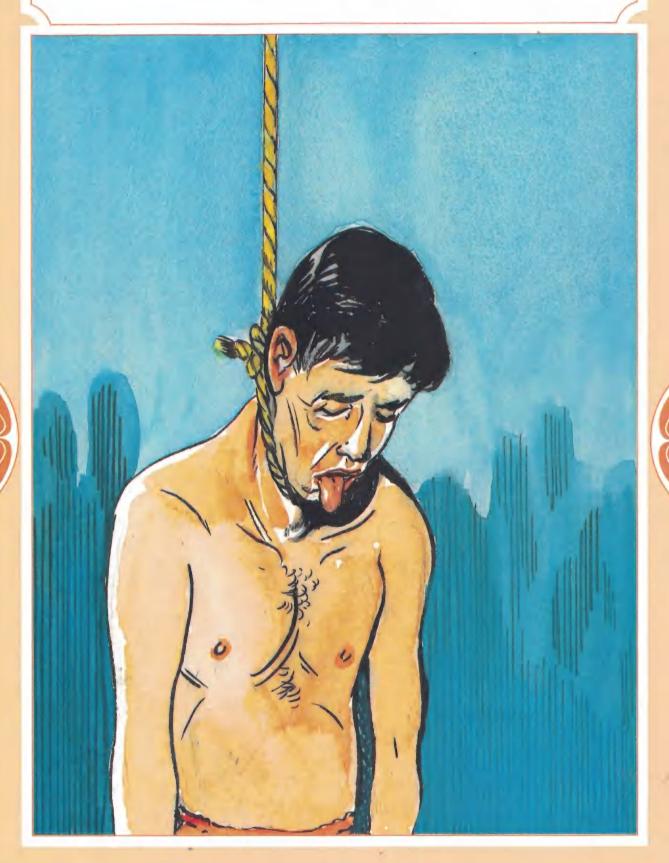
# Suicide

Why do some people kill themselves?

# 自杀

为何有人要自杀?

සමහරු සිය දිවි නසා ගන්නේ ඇයි?



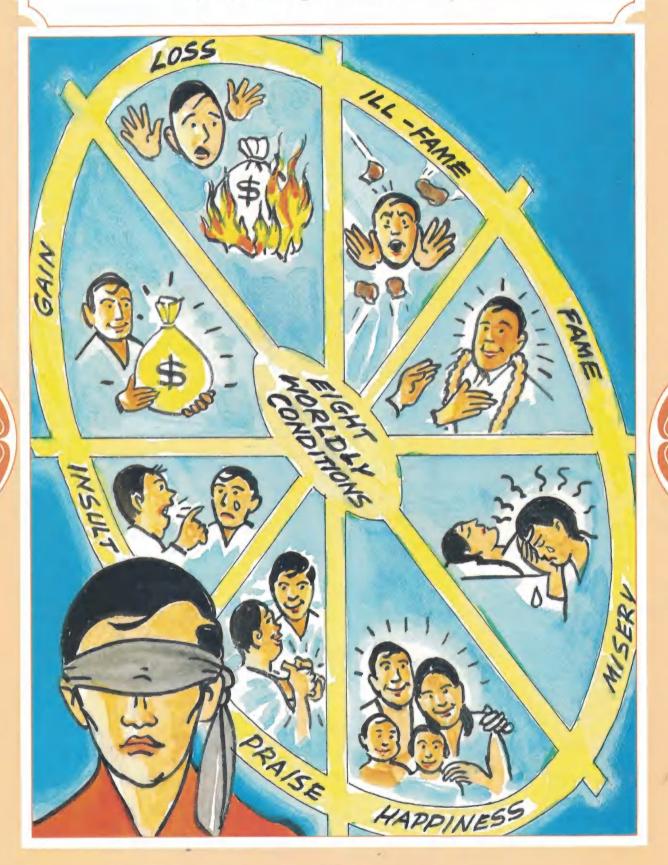
# Weakness

Because of their incapacity to accept the eight-fold worldly conditions.

# 虚弱

因为他们无法接受人世间那八层波动的财富。

අෂ්ට ලෝක ධර්මයට මුණපාන්නට බැරිවීම මීට හේතුවයි.



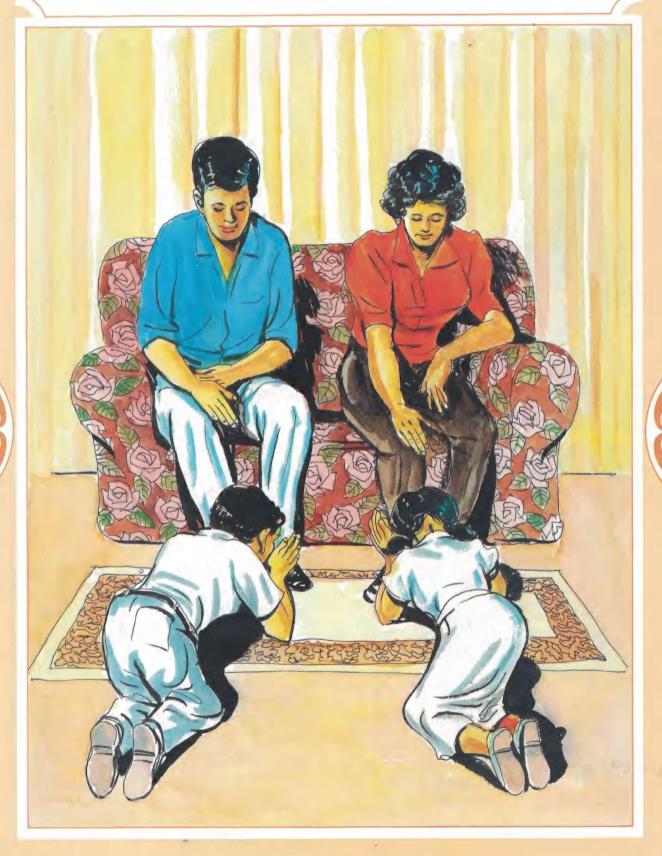
# The Buddhas At Home

Your Parents are the two Buddhas in your family, worship them day and night.

# 在家菩萨

你们的父母是两位在家的菩萨,应该日夜礼敬他们。

ඔබගේ දෙමාපියෝ ඔබගේ ගෙදර බුදුවරු වෙති





# Smoking deaths ng in Third World

GENEVA - Worldwide deaths from smoking cigarettes could triple in the next two decades as people in China and Third World countries light up in ever-increasing numbers, a World Health Organisation report has

In rich and developed countries, smoking will have killed nearly 62 million people, roughly the popula-tion of France or Britain, by the end of the century, the WHO report said on Thursday.

"It is important that smokers understand the risk," said Mr Alan Lopez, from the WHO Programme on Substance Abuse, who wrote the report with his colleague Neil Collishaw.

The report, which was four years in the making, estimates that currently about three million people die in the world each year from the effects of cigarette smoking, the equiv-

alent of one death every 10 seconds. But over the next 25 years, this could balloon to 10 million deaths a year as the effect of fewer smokers in the developed world is submerged by a big rise in the number of smokers in

3m people die each year from effects of smoking

This could balloon to 10m a year over next 25 years

developing countries. Mr Collishaw said: "Nobody stands on the street corner selling handy shirt-pocket size packages of the Aids virus. That's exactly the problem we face when we deal with the tobacco industry.

The study, realised in 87 countries, which make up 85 per cent of the world's population, will be presented to the WHO annual assembly meeting this week.

The WHO estimates that there are 1.1 billion smokers throughout the world, with 800 million of them living in developing countries, including 300 million in China.

About 47 per cent of men smoke, while the rate is 12 per cent among women. The corresponding figures are 42 and 24 per cent in developed countries, and 48 and 7 per cent, in developing nations.

Among smokers, the average daily consumption is 15 cigarettes.

The number of cigarettes smoked in China rose by a world-leading 260 per cent between the early 70s and the 90s. In 1994, the Chinese smoked 1.7 trillion cigarettes — 31 per cent of the global figure of 5.2 trillion cigarettes.

US smokers came second with 9.8 per cent of the total, with Japan third

at 6.2 per cent.

Poland, Greece and Hungary, meanwhile, have the heaviest smokers with figures of 3,620, 3,590 and 3,260 per year respectively for the 1990-92 period.

The WHO study referred to several health reports which have already shown that smoking is a principal cause of death in developed coun-

tries. - AFP.

# Doctor's 20-year study confirms risk to smokers

# Data correspond closely to Western results

THE first local study on smoking — done by a doctor with the National University of Singapore — has confirmed Western findings that people who smoke are about 11/2 times more likely to die from cancer and heart disease.

In his 20-year study, Pro-fessor Lee Hin Peng tracked two groups of people: smokers and non-smokers above the

age of 20.

At the end of the 20 years, Prof Lee, who heads the department of community, occupational and family medicine at NUS, recorded the number of deaths in each group and their causes and analysed the results. The study was published recently in the Annals of the Academy of Medicine, a local journal.

It showed that smokers had a higher chance of dying within a given period than non-smokers, about 1.4 times for men and 1.5 times for wom-

The study paid special at-tention to known effects of smoking such as cancer, coronary heart disease, strokes and respiratory diseases such as bronchitis.

The study found that, as compared to non-smokers:

- Men smokers were 13 times more likely to die from lung cancer. Women smokers increased their risk by six
- Men smokers increased their risk of dying from can-cers of the larynx and oesophagus by about four times.
- Smokers were about 1.3 times more likely to die from heart disease and strokes.
- Women smokers were eight times more likely to die from bronchitis. Men smokers increased their risk by more than four times.

The study also showed that, the more a person smoked, the more likely he was to die from lung cancer and bronchitis.

Prof Lee said the study was significant for Singapore because, until now, no one had completed such a study. Al-

# Where smokers fear to tread

Non-smokers have the right to smoke-free air. Here is a list of . places where smokers must stub it out.

- All public transport
- Public queues
- Pedestrian underpasses
- Doctors' clinics
- Hospitals
- · Maternity and nursing homes
- Libraries
- Public museums and art galleries
- Air-conditioned workplaces and factories
- Rooms used for public functions
- Public areas in banks
- Timesgraphics

- Indoor sports stadia
- Bowling alleys and billiard saloons
- Gymnasiums
- Aerobic and fitness centres
- · Fast food centres and air-conditioned restaurants
- · Minimarts and supermarkets
- Department stores and air-conditioned shopping-centres
- Changi International Airport

Source: Ministry of Health

though the health effects of smoking are well documented in medical literature, all the data had been from the West.

He said: "We have shown for the first time, with data from Singapore, that smokers can have serious health problems. In other words, gone will be the argument that what we have been saying is wrong because it is based on foreign data. Our data correspond very closely to those of Western studies.

He noted that the prevalence of smoking here had dropped, although Health Ministry statistics show that there may be a growing number of younger smokers.

Over the past 20 years or so, the number of men who smoke has dropped from 50 per cent to 25 per cent, and women from 8 per cent to 2 per cent. Per capita consumption of tobacco products has also declined during the period from 3.87 kg in 1977 to 3.21 kg in 1984.

However, the study has shown clearly the effects of smoking and it should serve to strengthen the message of Singapore's anti-smoking campaign: "We must continue with the effort and not slacken," he said.

# Tell smokers around you to stub it out

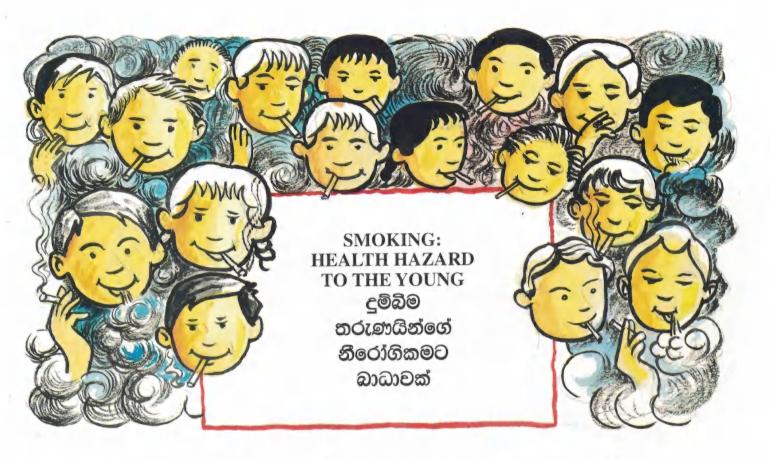
TIRED of having cigarette smoke blown in your face? Exercise your right and ask the smokers to stub it out.

This year, as part of the smoking control campaign, Singaporeans have been encouraged to tell smokers around them to stub out their cigarettes - to get smoke-free air.

If you have done this, call NewsLine and tell us about your experiences. Give us your ideas on how to tell smokers to stop puffing in your presence.

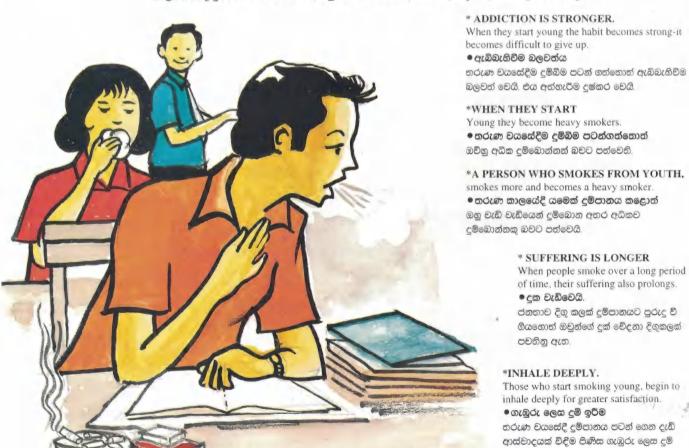
Call us on 1800-737-8700.





In the United States, one out of five High School Senior students smoke cigarettes daily. ඇමරිකා එක්සත් ජනපදයේ සෑම උසස් පාසැල් ශිෂපයින් පස් දෙනෙකුගෙන් එක් අයෙක් දිනපතා දුම්පානය කරයි.

When the young start smoking early, the danger to their life is great. WHY? බාලවයසේදී දම්පානය පටන්ගත්විට, ඔවුන්ගේ ජීවිතයට ඇතිවන අනතුරු අති විශාලය. ඒ මන්ද?



139

උරන්නට පටන් ගනී.



about the smoking habit of their sons and daughters? මව්පියන් තම දූ දරුවන් දුම්පානයට



යොදන්නේ කොහොමද?



# WHAT HAPPENS WHEN YOU SMOKE?

ඔබ දම්පානය කරනවිට සිදුවන්නේ කුමක්ද?



COUGH

and phelgm

කැස්ස

#### THE FIRST RESULTS

When you start smoking early, you may at first have, minor discomfort and minor problems.

#### පළමුවන පුතිවිපාකය

ඔබ තරුණ කාලයේ සිටම දුම්පානය පටන් ගත්තොත් ඔබට පළමුවෙන්ම සුළු සුළු අපහසුකම් වලට සහ ගැටළුවලට මුහුණපෑමට සිදුවෙයි.









oxygen in the blood, you become weak. ශක්තිය අඩුවීම රුධීරයෙහි අම්ලකර අඩුවීමෙන් ඔබ දුර්වල වෙයි.



BAD TASTE IN THE MOUTH With this, you lose your appetite. මුඛයේ ඇතිවන නිරස බව මේ නිසා කැම රුවිය අඩුවෙයි.



TEETH STAINS Tobacco tar from smoking discolours teeth. දත්වල පැහැය දම් පානය කිරීමෙන් දම්කොලවල ඇති රසායනික දුවස (තාර) මගින් දත්වල වණීවත් පැහැය දර්වර්ණ කෙරේ.



BAD SMELL Breath, fingers, hair, and clothes smell bad. දුගද වැඩිවෙයි. ආශ්වාසය, ඇගිලිවල. කෙස් සහ ඇදුම්වල දුගද වැඩිවෙයි.



**ILLNESS IS MORE** FREQUENT Smokers suffer colds and flu frequently. රෝගාබාධ නිතර ඇතිවෙයි. දුම්පානය කරන්නන් නිතර සෙම්පුතිශතාව සහ උණ (ෆ්ලු) රෝගවලින් පෙළෙනු ඇත.



Cancer between the throat and stomach. ගලනාලයේ සැදෙන පිලිකා රෝගය: මෙම පිලිකාව සැදෙන්නේ උගුර සහ ආමාශය අතරය.

#### CANCER IN THE LARYNX:

Cancer of the voice box. උගුරෙහි ඉහල කොටසෙහිය: මෙම පිලිකාව සැදෙන්නේ ශවීද ඇතිකරන ගල මාංශ පේශීවලයි.

#### LUNG CANCER

Smokers have ten times the risk of getting lung cancer than do nonsmokers. For those who smoke a pack or more a day, the chances are twenty times greater.

#### පෙනහල්ලේ ඇතිවන පිලිකාව:

දුම්බොන්නන්ගේ පෙනහල්ලේ සෑදෙන පිලිකා රෝගය, දුම් නොබොන්නන්ට සෑදෙනවාට වඩා දස වාරයකින් වැඩිය. සිගරෑට් පැකට්ටුවක් හෝ ඊට වැඩියෙන් දුම්බොන්නන්ට විසිවාරයක් හෝ ඊට වැඩියෙන් මෙම රෝගය වැළඳීමට ඉඩ ඇත.

#### **HEART DISEASE:**

Heavy smokers have twice the risk of non-smokers for getting heart disease. හෘදයාබාධ:

අධික ලෙස දුම්ජානයට පුරුදු වූවන්ට හෘද රෝග වැළදීම දුම්පානය නොකරන්නන්ට වඩා දෙගුණයකින් වැඩිය.

#### LUNG DISEASES:

Chronic bronchitis, emphysema. etc. පෙනහලු රෝග: නිදන්ගත ඩොන්කයිට්ස්, ඇදුම වැනි, එම්ෆිසීමා රෝග.

#### ULCERS: ඔඩු සහිත වණය:

# CIRCULATION DISEASES: Stroke, etc.

රුධිර සංසරණය පිළිබඳ රෝග: අඩස්සි (ස්ටෝක්)

#### SHORTNESS OF BREATH:

When air passages become narrow, it becomes difficult to breathe. ආශ්වාසය කෙට්වීම පිළිබඳ රෝග: අශ්වාස කිරීමේ මාගීය පටුවුවහොත්, එම හේතුව නිසා ආශ්වාස කිරීමට අපහසුවෙයි.

#### LOSS OF VIGOUR:

When there is not enough oxygen in the blood, you become weak. ශක්තය අඩුවීම:

අම්ලකර වායුව සැතෙන පමණ ලේවල අඩුවීමෙන් ඔබ දර්වල වෙයි.

#### TEETH STAINS:

Tobacco tar from smoking discolours teeth

#### දත්වල රෝග:

දුම්පානය කිරීමෙන් දුම්කොළවල ඇති යම් රසායනික දුවන (කහට) මගින් දත්වල පැහැය දුර්වණී කරයි.

#### ILLNESS IS MORE FREQUENT: Smokers suffer colds and flu frequently.

නිතර රෝගාමාධ වැළදේ: දුම්පානය කරන්නෝ නිතර සෙම්පුතිශන සහ උණ (ෆ්ලු) රෝගවලට හාජන වෙති.

142



යමෙක් සිගරැට්ටුවක් දැල්වීමෙන් සිදුවන්නේ කුමක්ද?

Within three seconds after the first puff, පුථම දුම්උගුර ඉරීමෙන් පසු තත්පර තුනක් ඇතුළත



\*THROAT TISSUE

becomes irritated.
• උගුරේ පටලවල දැවීල්ල ඇතිවේ.

\*EYES

become irritated by smoke in the air.

දුම් සහිත වායුවෙන් ඇස්වල දැවීල්ල ඇතිකරවයි.

\* POISONOUS CARBON MONOXIDES ENTER THE BODY වීෂ කාබන්

මොනොක්සයිඩ් සහිත වායුව ශරීරයට ඇතුළුවෙයි.

\*CANCER CAUSING AGENTS ENTER THE LUNGS.

පිළිකා රෝගය හදන

• විෂවීජ පෙනහළුවලට ඇතුළුවෙයි.

The smoker says that the first puff makes you feel high ...... But the smoker's body feels otherwise. The body will say...... Help! ട്രീയോമമാ തിയമർ,

පුථම දුම්උගුර ඉරිමෙන් ඔබේ චීන්දනය උසස් වන බවය ...... නමුත් දුම්බොන්නාගේ ශර්රය කියන්නේ අනිකකි. සිරුර, කියනු ඇත්තේ මට අපාසුයි, මට උපකාරවන්න කියාය.

# SMOKING MAKES THE BODY SICK දම්බිමෙන් ශර්රය ලෙඩුවෙයි

When cigarette smoke is inhaled it immediately comes into contact with the entire respiratory, (breathing) system. Many damaging elements get into the bloodstream and they spread to other parts of the body. Areas affected include:

සිගරැට්ටුවේ දුම ආශ්වාස කිරීමෙන් පසු එකෙණෙහිම එය ශ්වාස පද්ධතිය සමග සම්බන්ධ වෙයි. විශාල වශයෙන් හානිදයක මූලධාතුන් ලේවලට ඇතුළුවෙයි. ඒවා ඊටපසු ශරීරයේ වෙනත් කොටස්වලට පැතිරි යයි. එම කොටස්වලට මේවා ඇතුළත්ය.

#### THROAT

The throat can become dry, irritated, and sore from

උගුර

දුම්බිමෙන් උගුර ව්යැලෙයි. දැවිලි සහිතවේ. වණ වේ.

Cilia get affected. (Cilia are tiny hairlike structures that sweep irritants from air passages in the lungs.) Cilia start to slow down and get eventually

damaged when exposed to smoke, increasing the danger of irritation and infection.

පෙනහල්ලට ඇතුළුවන දූෂණාංගු ඉවත්කරන සිලියා නම් සිහින් කෙස්වැනි තන්තු කෙරෙහි දුම් බලපායි. ඒ තන්තුවල කියාකාරීත්වය අඩුවී පසුව ඒවාට හානිසිදුවන්නේය. මේ නිසා පැරීම්වලට සහ ආසාදනයට ඇති ඉඩකඩ අධිකවේ.

#### BRONCHII

Bronchii (air tubes) are irritated by

cigarette smoke.

#### වොන්කි

දුම්බීමෙන් ශ්වාස නාළ තුල විශාල දැවීල්ලක් ඇතිකරයි.

#### ARTERIES

Arteries carry less oxygen and more carbon monoxide to the body tissues of a smoker.

## ආර්ටරිස් (ශි්රා)

දුම්බොන්නාගේ ශීරා මගින් අඩුවෙන් අම්ලකර වායු සීරුරේ පටලවලට ගෙන සෑමට පටන් ගන්නා අතර වැඩියෙන් කාබන්

මොනොක්සයිඩ් ගෙනයයි.



Cigarette smoke is a complex mixture of tars and chemicals. These form when tobacco, paper, and additives are burned. At least seven of these by products have been proven to cause cancer.

සිගරට් දුම වූ කලි කාරම් හා රසාගනික වග් වල සංකීර්ණ සම්මිගුණයකි. මෙය තැනෙන්නේ දුම්කොළ, කඩදසි සහ එකතු කරන වෙන දුවනන් පිළිස්සී යාම නිසාය. මින් සෑදෙන දුවන වලින් යටත් පිරිසෙයින් දුවන හතක් පිළිකා කාරක වී ඇත්තේය.



\*Wrong ideas about the results of smoking. Some say it is not risky. Some say that smoking helps to reduce

weight, etc. These ideas are wrong.

• දුම්බීමෙන් ඇතිවන පුතිඑල පිලිබඳ වැරදි අදහස්, සමහරු එය අනතුරුදයක නැහැයි කියති. සමහරු දුම්බීම සිරුරේ බර අඩුවීමට හේතු වේ යයි කියති. මේ සියළු අදහස් වැරදිය.

\*Bad Role-Models: Friends or relatives smoke.

නරක ආදර්ශයන්: යහළුවන් සහ නෑයින්ගේ දුම්බිම

\* Some teenagers smoke as a protest against parents, teachers and others who are in authority. Teenagers want to show their independence by disobeying parents and others.

• ඇතැම් තරුණ භරුණියන් දුම්පානය කරන්නේ මව්පියන්ට, ගුරුවරුන්ට සහ වෙනත් වගකිව යුත්තන්ට විරුද්ධත්වය පැමටය. භරුණ භරුණියෝ ඔවුන්ගේ නිදහස කියාපාන්නේ මව්පියන්ට සහ වෙනත් අයට අඛීකරුවීමෙනි.

\*Some teenagers smoke just because they want to know what it is like to smoke. Curiosity is the reason why some teenagers smoke.

 සමහර තරුණ තරුණියන්ගේ දුම්පානයට හේතු වි ඇත්තේ එම අත්දැකීම කෙසේද යනු දැන ගැනීමටය. ඇතැම් තරුණ තරුණියන් දුම්බොන්නේ කුතුහලය නිසාය.

# WHY DO TEENAGERS SMOKE? තරුණ තරුණියන් දුම්බොන්නේ ඇයි?



# Some teenagers forget the dangers of smoking:



# WHAT PARENTS CAN DO TO PREVENT TEENAGERS FROM SMOKING?

තරුණ තරුණියන් දුම්බිමෙන් වළක්වාලීමට මව්පියන් කළයුතු දේ කුමක්ද?

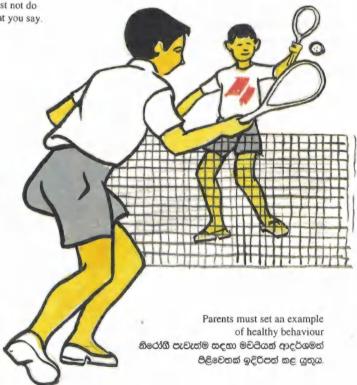


#### TO THE PARENTS:

Tell the children the truth. Give them the facts. Don't preach to them. Tell them the facts about smoking in a calm, clear manner. Parents must not try to force the children. They must not do things to hurt their pride. If you are too harsh, they will disobey. They will reject what you say.

දුදරුවන්ට සතපග කියා දෙන්න. ඇති තතු කියා දිය යුතුය. ඔවුන්ට අනුශාසනා (අවවාද) නොකළ යුතුය. දුම්බම පිළිබඳ සියළු තොරතුරු සංසුන්ව පැහැදිලිව කියා දිය යුතුය. මව්පියන් තම දූ දරුවන්ට දැඩි බලපෑමක් නොකළ යුතුය. ඔවුන් දූ දරුවන්ගේ අභිමානය පළුදු නොකළ යුතුය. ඔබ රළු නම්, ඔවුන් අකීකරු වනු ඇත. ඔබ කියන දේ ඔවුන් පුතිකෙෂ්ප කරනු ඇත.





Give children nutritious food. Get them to do exercises. If children begin to see the benefits of good health, they will not start smoking. Teach children to value their bodies. Teach and encourage them to value and respect their bodies - to uphold good health.

දරුවන්ට පෝෂන ආහාර සපයන්න. කාශික අභනාස කරන්ට ඔවුන් පුරුදු කරන්න. භොඳ ශරීර සෞඛනයෙන් සිදුවන යහපත දරුවන්ට තේරුනොත්, ඔවුහු දුම්පානයට පුරුදු නොවෙති. සිය ශරීරයේ අගය දරුවන්ට වටහා දෙන්න. සිය ශරීරයේ වටිනාකම අවබෝධ කොට ගන්නටත්, සිරුරේ අගය තේරුම් ගන්නටත් දරුවන් පුරුදු කරන්න. ශරීර සෞඛනය හොඳින් රැකගැනීමේ අගය වටහා ගන්නටත් දරුවන්ට ධෛයීය දෙන්න.

# PAY ATTENTION TO THE VIEWS, THOUGHTS, AND FEELINGS OF CHILDREN.

දූ දරුවන්ගේ අදහස්, සිතිවිලි සහ හැඟීම්වලට අවධානය යොමු කළ යුතුය.

TO THE PARENTS: "DO NOT SMOKE" මව්පියන්ට: "දුම්බ්මෙන් වළකින්න" Get them to talk about what they think about smoking. Parents must not only tell things to children, they must honestly make an effort to listen to the views of children and to understand them. දුම්බම පිළිබඳව ඔවුන් සිතන්නේ කුමක්දැයි එකතු වී සාකච්ඡා කරන්න. දෙමාපියන් විසින් දරුවන්ට යම් යම් දේ කීම පමණක් පුමාණවත් නොවේ ඔවුන් අවංකව

උත්සාහ දැරිය යුත්තේ දු දරුවන්ගේ අදහස්වලට සැලකිලිමත්ව කන් දීමෙන් ඔවුන් ගැන අවබෝධය ඇතිකර ගැනීමෙනි.



If you are already a smoker, set an example y giving up smoking or by reducing moking.

අතිබ දැනටමත් දුම්බොන්නෙක් නම්, එය නතර රීමෙන් හෝ අඩුකිරීමෙන් ආදර්ශයක් දිය යුතුය. Tell the children honestly that you find it ifficult to stop smoking. Tell the children nat they, too, will have the same difficulty if ney try to stop smoking.

●ඔබට, දුම්බීම නතර කිරීමට බැරි බව දු රුවන්ට අවංකවම කියා දෙන්න. තම දු රුවන්ටද ඊට සමාන දුෂ්කරතාවයක් දුම්බීම තර කිරීමට උත්සාහ කිරීමේදී පැන නගින බව යෝ දෙන්න.

Don't let children get tempted. They will get mpted if they see cigarettes around the buse or even ash trays.

දු දරුවන් වැරදි කිරීමට නොපොළඹවන්න, ඔවුන් ැරදි කිරීමට පෙළඹෙන්නේ නිවසේ හැන් හැන්වල ගරැටි සහ සිගරැටි අළු බදන් තිබෙනු දැකීමෙනි.



TALK ABOUT THE COST OF SMOKING.

Let the children see that if you smoke a pack of cigarettes a day for ten years, the cost could be about \$\$ 6,000. Let the children find out what other useful things they could buy with so much

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දුම්බිමෙන් සිදුවන බන නාස්තිය ගැන කථාකිරීම. තම දු දරුවන් දිනකට සිගරැටී පැකැටී එක බැගීන් අවුරුදු දගයක් දුම්පානය කළගොත් වැයවන මුදල රු. 180,000 පමණ වන බව අවබෝධ කරගැනීමට ඔවුන්ට ඉඩදිය යුතුය. එබදු විශාල මුදලකින් එම දූ දරුවන්ට මිලදී ගැනීමට ඉතාමත් අවශෳ කුමක්දැයි සොයා බලා දැන ගැනීමට ඔවුන්ට ඉඩදිය යුතුය.



Make it clear to your children that they are free to decide what should be done about smoking. Let them know that they have the right and the ability to arrive at their own decisions. They can do whatever they want without being pressured by parents and adults. But they must also be taught to weigh the good and bad results of smoking.

ඔබේ දූ දරුවන්ට ඔවුන්ගේ තීරණයන් සඳහා ඉඩ දෙන්න.

ඔබේ දු දරුවන්ට දුම්බම පිළිබඳව තිරණයන් ගැනීමට නිදහස ඇතිබව පැහැදිලි කරදෙන්න. එම තීරණයන් සඳහා ළගාවීමට අවශන ශක්තිය සහ අයීතිය ඔවුන්ට ඇති බව අවබෝධ කර දිය යුතුය. මව්පියන්ගේ සහ වැඩිහිටියන්ගේ බලපෑමක් නොමැතිව ඔවුන්ට අවශන දේ කිරීමට අවස්ථාව සලසා ඇත. නමුත් දුම්බිමෙන් ඇතිවන හොඳ නොහොඳ හරි හැටි කිරා බලා දැනගැනීමට ඔවුන්ට ඉැගැන්වීය යුතුය.







You have selected a day to stop smoking. When the date is close, get ready. Throw away all the things connected with smoking cigarettes, matches, lighters and ash trays.

#### (3) දුම්බීම නතර කරමු.

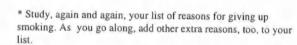
ඔබ දුම්බිම නතර කිරීමට දිනයක් තෝරාගෙන ඇත. එම දිනය ළගාවන විට ඒ සඳහා සූදානම් වන්න. දුම්බිම හා සම්බන්ධ සිගරැටි, ගිණිකුරු, ලගිටර්ස් සහ අළු බදුන් ආදි සියළුම දේ ඉවත දමන්න.

# (4) STRENGHTEN YOUR WILL-POWER

Use oral substitutes, such as fruits, raw vegetables, toothpicks, sweets, etc. (Smokeless tobacco is not a good substitute)

(4) ඔබේ අධිෂ්ඨාන ශක්තිය තර කරගන්න පළතුරු, එළවළු, දැහැටි කුරු රස කැවිලි ආදිය සිගරුට් වෙනුවට යොදා ගැනීම පිණිස අවශස මුඛ ආදේශකයන්සේ පාවිච්චි කරන්න. (දුම් රහිත දුම් කොළ මේ වෙනුවට පාවිච්චිය සුදුසු නොවේ)





- \* Spend time in places where smoking is prohibited. Such places are libraries, museums, theatres, non-smoking public transport systems.
- \* Make plans to spend the money you save by giving up smoking.
- \* Celebrate the period of non-smoking. Celebrate the first day of non-smoking, first week, first month, the first year, etc. Stopping smoking is not at all an easy matter. It will hurt you. Remember, at first it will hurt you.
- ඔබේ දුම්බිමේ පුරුද්ද නතර කිරීමට හේතුන් ඇතුළත් ඔබේ ලැයිස්තුව නැවත නැවත හදරන්න.
- දුම්බිම තහනම් කර ඇති ස්ථානවල වැඩි වශයෙන් කාලය ගත කරන්න.
- පුස්තකාල, කෞතුකාගාර, චිතුපට ශාලා සහ දුම්බම තහනම් කර ඇති පුසිද්ධ ගමනා ගමන ස්ථානයන් වැනි ස්ථාන මෙයට අයත්ය. දුම්බිම නතර කිරීමෙන් ඔබ ඉතිරිකරගත් ලාභය වැය කිරීමට සුදුසු වැඩ පිළිවෙලක් හදාගන්න.
- දුම්බමෙන් වැළකුණු කාලය පිතිමත්ලෙස සමරන්න. දුම්බමෙන් වැළකුණු පළමු දිනය පිතිමත්ව සමරන්න. පළමු සතිය පළමු මස, පළමු අවුරුද්ද ආදී වශයෙනි. දුම්බම සහමුලින්ම නතරකිරීම එතරම් පහසු කාර්යයක් නොවේ. එය ඔබට පිතිවක් විය හැකිය. එය ඔබට පීතාවක් වන බව පළමුවෙන්ම මතක තබා ගත යුතුය.



# ABOUT GIRLS WHO ARE SMOKING දුම්බොන ගැහැණු ළමයින් පිළිබඳව

In recent times, many teenagers have stopped smoking. But, even today, many teenage girls continue smoking. They are perhaps not aware of the health hazards of smoking. Or, perhaps, they do not care about the risks of smoking.

මෑතක සිට නොහෝ තරුණ තරුණියන් දුම්බිම නතර කර ඇත. නමුත් අද දක්වාත් නොහෝ තරුණියෝ දුම්බිම තව දුරටත් කරගෙන යති. ඇතැම් විට එම තරුණියෝ දුම්බිමෙන් සෞඛනයට සිදුවන හානි නොදනිති, නොඑසේනම් එම තරුණියෝ දුම්බිමෙන් ඇතිවන උපදුව ගැන සැලකිල්ලක් නොදක්වති.



#### **BREAST-FED BABIES:**

- \*When a smoking mother breast-feeds her baby, nicotine may pass into the milk in considerably large doses. This contaminated milk can cause.
- \* rapid heart rate
- \* nausea
- \* diarrhoea
- \* vomiting.

#### මව්කිරි ලබන දරුවන්

දුම්බොන මවක් තම දරුවාට කිරි දෙන විට මව් කිරිවලට එකතුවන නිකොටින් පුමාණය ඉතා බහුලය. මෙසේ අපවිතු වූ දුෂිත කිරිවලින්

- \* වේගවත් හෘදය ස්පන්දනය
- \* ඕක්කාරය
- \* පාවනය
- \* වමනය

වැනි රෝග ඇතිවීමට හේතුවේ.

#### YOUNG CHILDREN

According to research, the children of those parents who smoke are especially liable to respiratory illnesses, such as bronchitis and pneumonia.

#### කුඩා දරුවන්

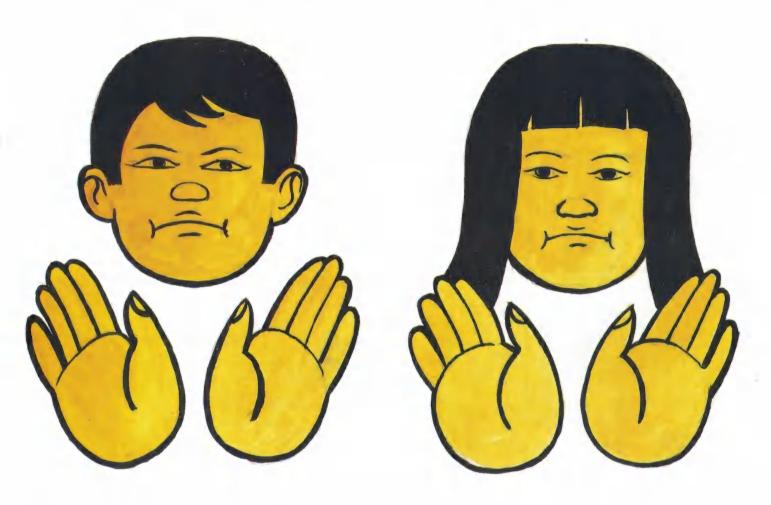
දැනට පවත්වා ඇති පර්යේෂණයන් අනුව, මෙබදු දුම්බොන මව්වරුන්ගේ කුඩා දරුවන්ට විශේෂයෙන්ම ආශ්වාසය පාශ්වාසය පිළිබඳ රෝගාබාධ එනම් ශ්වාසනාලය ඉදිම්මෙන් වන රෝග සහ නිව්මෝනියා වැනි රෝගාබාධයන් වැළදීමට ඉඩ ඇත.



දරුවන් ලැබීමද මෙහි පුතිඵලයකි.

# OUT COME පුතිව්පාකය/ පුතිඵලය

Discuss smoking with your teenagers ඔබේ දරුවන් සමග දුම්බීම පිළිබඳව සාකච්ජා කරන්න.



Tell them the true situtaion about the health damage that occurs due to smoking.

Always listen to your teenagers' view-point.

Answer any questions your teenage children will ask. Refrain from preaching.

ඔවුන්ට දුම්බිම නිසා ඇතිවන සෞඛපමය භානියේ නියම තත්ත්වය පහදා දෙන්න. නිතරම තරුණ තරුණියන්ගේ අදහස්වලට සැලකිලිමත්ව අවධානය යොමු කරන්න. ඔබගේ දරුවන් විමසන ඕනෑම පුශ්නයකට පිළිතුරු දෙන්න

දිගු අවවාද හා උපදේශ දීමෙන් වලකින්න.



Guide your children to make the right decisions about smoking. දුම්බිම ගැන නිවැරදි තීරණයන්ට එළඹෙන්නට දරුවන්ට

මගපාදන්න.

### (0.6) 1 1000 36 Source: WHO low Ramids ( ooi anical (ool Janoen ESION.UNOS (008) 100 841 (old comission DUEDO (olt) anisys! (oose) and HI Brail (in millions, with percentage. Remain (close) sanials Consumption elsanoun) BISSING UEDE! Annual consumption of cigarettes per person over 15 between 1970-72 and 1990-92 3,700 (2) 12,910 (6) [3,620 (1) 3,700 (3) 13,590 (2) 3,410 (4) 2,950 (12) 3,240 (4) 3,260 (3) 3,150 (6) 2,820 (8) 3,010 (11) 2,940 (14) 2,370 (20) 2,940 (13) 2,800 (9) 2,670 (11) 2,640 (16) 2,330 (21) 11,900 (32) 730 (72) e world's smokers Poland Japan Iceland China Greece Hungary South Korea Netherlands Yugoslavia Australia Sn Switzerland Poles top the world smoking league, having risen from 11th place in the past 20 years. But Chinese According to a World Health Organisation report, consume the most cigarettes on a gross basis, almost a third of world production. 1970-72 □ 1990-92 ) Place egend: Timesgraphics

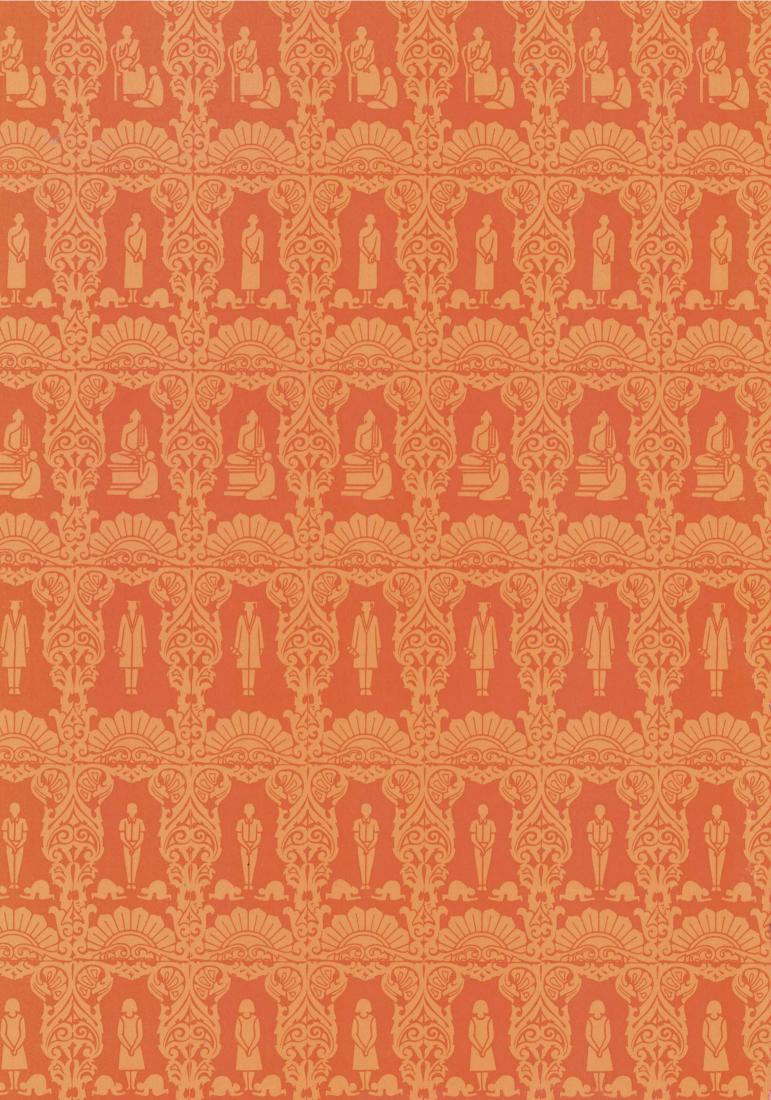
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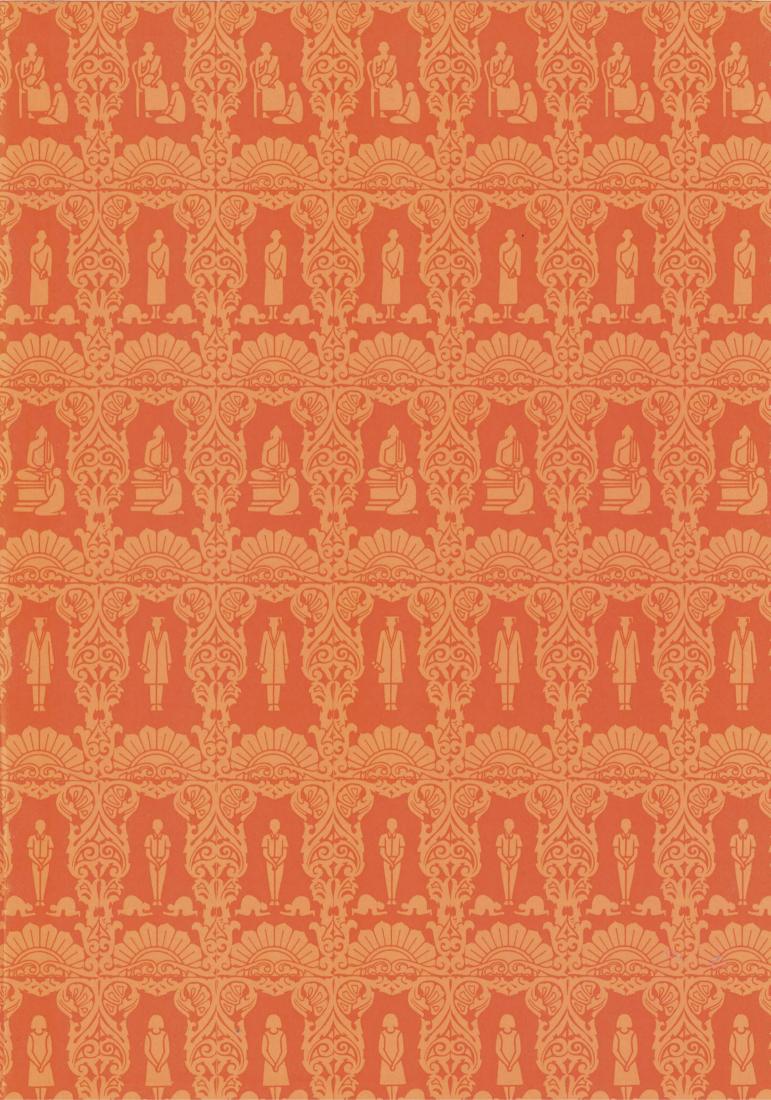
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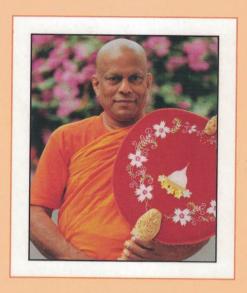
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# **ABOUT THE AUTHOR**



ith the publication of the two works "Morals of the Young" and "Treasury of Truth - Illustrated Dhammapada" (Chinese Edition), Ven. Weragoda Sarada Maha Thero's publishing programme achieves an unparalleled height. In the history of Bud-

dhist publications, Ven. Weragoda Sarada Maha Thero has earned a name and reputation that are not at all likely to be equalled. In terms of numbers, the quantum of books he has published to-date exceeds 170. The mere number by itself is eloquent testimony to his capacity for endurance and unswerving, sustained effort. The secret of his ever- renewing endeavour is the missionary zeal he brings to his publication programme.

Ven. Weragoda Sarada Maha Thero, whose service to the cause of Buddhist publications has acquired a trans-national stature, comes from a village in the south of Sri Lanka. He was born there in 1941, and was ordained a Buddhist monk at the early age of 12. After receiving a traditional Buddhist education, he obtained his higher academic education at the Vidyodaya University of Ceylon (presently Sri Jayawardenepura University, Sri Lanka). Obtaining his first degree in 1964, he functioned as principal, Indurupathvila University College, Sri Lanka, from 1965 - 1967. Subsequently, he became principal, Sudharmarama University College.

His initiation into his life's mission of dissemi-

nating the Buddha's Teachings world-wide, began in Penang, Malaysia. There, he was principal, Mahindarama Sunday Pali School until 1979. It was in that year that he came over to Singapore to found The Singapore Buddhist Meditation Centre (SBMC), assisted by an enthusiastic group of devotees.

He helped to found the American Sri Lanka Buddhist Association of which he is still Director. He is the current General Secretary of Japan Sri Lanka Buddhist Centre of which he was Founder-President. He is also the Chief Incumbent Monk of Jayanthi Viharaya, Weragoda, Sri Lanka. He holds the unique record of distributing about a million publications free — worldwide. His works are published in Sinhalese, English, Chinese, Japanese and Korean. His recent work "Treasury of Truth - Illustrated Dhammapada" has proved a publication sensation in the history of Buddhist publishing. His "Parents & Children - Key to Happiness" has an equally impressive impact.

Yet another work he has brought out recently is "Vision of the Buddha", an illustrated version of the late Ven. Narada Maha Thero's "Buddha and His Teachings". His illustrated version of Sir Edwin Arnold's "Light of Asia" has been issued concurrently with a Sinhalese translation of that work. A monumental work that is being planned for early publication is his "Illustrated Jataka Tales" (Birth stories of the Buddha). Ven. Weragoda Sarada Maha Thero's monumental contribution to world literature on Buddhism is widely recognized.

By Edwin Ariyadasa

# Singapore Buddhist Meditation Centre

1, Jalan Mas Puteh, Singapore - 128607. Tel: 7783330 Fax: 7730150

ISBN: 981-00-8416-1